FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol VI No 074 *16 April 1982*

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REPORTS ON GALTIERI CONVERSATION WITH REAGAN

PY160057 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0037 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 15 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- The White House has reported that U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri today talked on the telephone and agreed on the need for a peaceful solution over the Malvinas Islands conflict.

Press Secretary's Report

PY160318 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0250 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Apr (TELAM) -- Rodolfo Baltierrez, press secretary of the presidency, stated tonight that President Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri held a telephone conversation tonight with his U.S. counterpart Ronald Reagan.

The text of the conversation released by the press secretary at 2320 tonight is as follows: It is a real pleasure to talk to you again, Mr President, Galtieri stated on resuming the telephone conversation initiated on 1 April, and I want to take this opportunity in this well-known conflict with Great Britain.

"President Galtieri indicated the need to seek a solution to the conflict within the framework of the UN Resolution 502 and what has been discussed by this international organization during the past 17 years as far as decolonization is concerned.

"President Galtieri explained to President Reagan the need to halt British hostilities to prevent the conflict from becoming an extremely delicate issue, difficult for the whole world to control.

"At the end of telephone conversation, Galtieri asked President Reagan to understand the feelings of the Argentine people, remembering that in 1776 the people of the United States fought against colonialism and achieved their independence, and that later, in the past century, Argentina followed the same path which was completed in 1982.

"Present with the president during the conversation were Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez, and military Household Chief Rear Adm Roberto Benito Moya."

REPORTAGE ON HAIG VISIT, TALKS WITH COSTA MENDEZ

Costa Mendez on Visit

PY151426 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1350 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Apr (TELAM) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez has noted that Argentine UK relations will be deteriorated for some time since the UK has reacted in an absurd, exaggerated and completely unjustified manner such as they have not done for any reason since World War II.

Regarding Gen Alexander Haig's arrival, the foreign minister said that he had not been specifically invited by the Argentine Government, but that since Haig had offered to come the Argentine Government had invited him.

Moreover, he said that he still does not know the time of Haig's arrival.

Haig Arrives 16 Apr

PY160139 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0133 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Apr (NA) -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig arrived at exactly 2219 [0119 GMT]. He thus starts his second visit to this capital to mediate in the Malvinas crisis.

It is expected that Reagan's envoy will read a declaration to the journalists.

Talks With Costa Mendez

PY151736 Buenos Aires International Service in English 1630 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Excerpts] According to international observers, the arrival today in Buenos Aires of the U.S. secretary of state, Gen Alexander Haig, marks the beginning of the last attempt to find a diplomatic solution to the conflict arising between Argentina and Great Britain after the recovery of the Malvinas Islands for this country's national patrimony.

According to highly-reliable informants, General Haig is bearer of new ideas, and in spite of the seriousness of the situation, they insisted that there was still a possibility of arriving at a satisfactory solution to the impasse.

Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister, insisted yesterday that her country's diplomacy was based on power, to which recourse was made, she added, when necessary.

General Haig spoke twice by phone with Argentina's minister of foreign affairs, Dr Nicanor Costa Mendez. In the first conversation yesterday morning, he energetically denied reports published in Washington saying that the United States is giving military and logistic assistance to the British fleet. He said that the same journalist sources responsible for the Watergate scandal were the originators of the false reports.

Later in the day, General Haig phoned again to the Argentine minister announcing his intention to visit Buenos Aires again. Dr Costa Mendez said that he considered the trip unnecessary if no change had taken place with regard to Britain's position. After talking to Buenos Aires, General Haig conferred with the U.S. President, Ronald Reagan, and they both reviewed at length the new ideas mentioned by the former before leaving London on his return trip to Washington. After the conference with General Haig, President Reagan said, in the course of talks with journalists, that the situation between Argentina and Britain was most critical.

General Haig, in turn, spoke again to Dr Costa Mendez, informing him of four or five new ideas on the subject put forward by the British and insisted that he was travelling today to Buenos Aires.

The military junta currently governing Argentina and formed by the commanders in chief of three armed forces yesterday issued a communique stating that the only and really responsible information on the development of negotiations with Britain was that handed by Dr Costa Mendez to General Haig during the latter's presence in Buenos Aires over the weekend. The communique added that the basic concepts of that information were maintained intact, without the introduction of any changes.

On the other hand, the minister of foreign affairs held a 45-minute meeting with President Galtieri yesterday. In statements to the press after the conference, Dr Costa Mendez said that he had no knowledge of reports from the United States saying that President Reagan had stated that the Soviet Union was giving information to Argentina on the march of the British fleet toward the Malvinas Islands.

Costa Mendez Interview

PY151605 Buenos Aires Canal Siete Televisora in Spanish 1505 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Newsmen's 15 April interview with Argentine Foreign Minister Costa Mendez outside Palacio San Martin -- recorded]

[Text] [in progress] [Costa Mendez] It is understandable, you take your chances. But I will answer the best I can since the secrecy of the diplomatic negotiations does not allow us to disclose the points of discussion or the position of the parties involved.

[Question] In theory, if General Haig brings ideas that could be acceptable to both parties, will there be a deterioration in Argentine-UK future diplomatic relations?

[Answer] I believe that Argentine-UK relations will be deteriorated for some time, since the UK has reacted in an absurd, exaggerated and completely unjustified manner. Imagine that the UK -- which has not reacted for almost any reason somce World War II -- is now sending its entire fleet to restore the British colonial government on an island, that is located 12,000 miles from London and 300 miles from Argentina, and that the UK knows belongs to Argentina, only to express its concern for 1,200 persons. Persons for whom they have not expressed any concern over the last 30 years, while Argentina has always helped them with great pleasure. When London was not helping these people, Argentina was offering them planes, transportation, oil, gas, and food. Argentina gave the possibility of living a dignified life, while the UK only granted them a passport that enables them to enter the UK every 2 years, and a currency that is only accepted on the island. Do you think there is any sense in sending a fleet to restore an archaic colonial system? I believe this seems more like the first chapter of a science fiction novel.

[Question] Sir, on this point. Yesterday, Mrs Thatcher referred for the first time to the opinion of the Kelpers who now have the opportunity of seeing what Argentines are really like. What do you think about Mrs Thatcher's proposal of holding a plebiscite among the residents of the Malvinas?

[Answer] I have nothing to say about Mrs Thatcher, or rather, I cannot say publicly what I think about her. But once the so-called Kelpers are in more frequent contact with Argentina and they are able to see how Argentines live, they will surely show an overwhelming support for Argentina. Once we are given the chance to show them who we are and how we are, I am certain this will be the case.

[Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish at 1430 GMT on 15 April carries a report on this interview, which adds the following:

"About alleged U.S. support for the UK, Costa Mendez said that 'we will not tolerate this under any circumstances.'

"He added that 'nor will we tolerate the intervention of third parties, since they will play a partial role.'"]

COSTA MENDEZ SAYS NEGOTIATIONS WILL CONTINUE

PY160344 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color in Spanish 0103 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Interview of Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez in Buenos Aires on 15 April by Bernardo Neustadt and Mariano Grondona on the program "Tiempo Nuevo" -- recorded]

[Text] [Neustadt] Tonight we will dispense with any formal introduction. It will not be necessary. Besides Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez is virtually on his way to Ezeiza to meet the U.S. secretary of state who is coming on his second visit to Buenos Aires. Economy Minister Roberto Alemann will also play a fundamental role in our program tonight. Would you agree to not making introductions?

[Costa Mendez] We are here.

[Neustadt] This program follows strict guidelines but it is attractive. I want to ask you what is Haig bringing with him?

[Costa Mendez] I believe he is bringing something, something new. Mrs Thatcher had outlined a very precise, hard and negative position before the Parliament. We would not have even invited Secretary Haig if he had not disclosed to us that he had news and that the British position had changed since that speech.

[Neustadt] About your expression "we would not have invited him" does that mean we invited him?

[Costa Mendez] We invited him in view of the suggestion that he was at our disposal.

[Grondona] Hasn't a certain softening of Thatcher's position become noticeable in the House of Commons?

[Costa Mendez] Yes, sir. I have said this before. I believe the British position is absolutely baseless. It is baseless because the British reaction was so out of proportion, so out of place, so much in contradiction with the traditional, famous British imperviousness that to us it does not make sense. How could you believe that a nation which had not been moved by the most serious international events of recent years, which had not mobilized either soldiers, fleet or planes then, could have now mobilized a fleet of 45 ships and set up an extremely costly airlift, risking the lives of not only its subjects but also those of other countries. For what? To recolonize, the first case in history, to recolonize an island, which has always been known to belong to Argentina, which was usurped from Argentina, which is 300 miles away from Argentina but 12,000 miles away from Great Britain and which has a population of 1,200 persons, of whom between 200 and 300 are functionaries of the British crown itself who could leave the island on the next day, not regular residents. Others are employees of a large company, the Falkland Island Company, which operates on the island and which the Argentine Government is also willing to buy. And finally the old settlers of the islands whom the Argentine Government offers everything: If they want to stay, their language, their schools, their religion, their customs, their own laws, about marriage, for instance.... [sentence as heard] If they want to leave, we want to pay for their assets not at a fair price but at more than fair price. If they want to move to the Argentine coast where so many British, Welsh people have been happy for so many years, we will give them land and loans, provided that the economy minister approves this of course [turning to Economy Minister Roberto Alemann who is seated at an adjoining table]

[Neustadt] That will be an exception.

[Costa Mendez] It will be an exception.

[Neustadt] Subsidies too?

[Costa Mendez] Subsidies, never. But we will give them loans to get settled in those areas. If they want to go to Australia or New Zealand...

[Grondona] It is now called Nueva Zelanda.

[Costa Mendez] I'd rather not mention that country because of the way it has behaved toward us...we will give the Malvinas islanders the money, the ticket, to travel there. Why is Great Britain coming? If the problem deals with safeguarding its own interests, we are ready to compensate them with great generosity, as amply as possible. Does it want a place for refueling during its trips to the south? It will have it. Does it want a place for conducting research in the Antarctic? It will have it. We could even study the possibility of exploiting the resources of that zone, not jointly, but in a manner to be studied. Thus to dispatch that fleet to recover islands which are adjacent to Argentina, which have 1,200 people and to shake the world for this is really...

[Neustadt] But why then...

[Costa Mendez] I would consider this one of the great mysteries of modern politics if it were not for -- and I do not know to what extent I should meddle in British domestic politics, but I will not be able to refrain from doing so -- if it were not for the fact that Mrs Thatcher and her government are going through very dangerous moments. But this alone is not sufficient. I think there has also been a major error of political and diplomatic leadership and that major error has been that of underestimating us.

[Grondona] That harkens to the past.

[Costa Mendez] Yes it harkens to the past.

[Neustadt] They had no identity, they had no identity...

[Costa Mendez] [Words indistinct] was at 114 but were never able to get over 110.

[Neustadt] Could I leave two questions pending? Both are delicate questions for a night like this. The first one has to do with New Zealand. Why do we suddenly review our relations as though we were the only two countries in the world? And the second question is, like a bashful Argentine would always ask, was this the right time? Could we leave it there? We can leave it there.

[Question indistinct]

[Costa Mendez] Opportunities in politics are not like in mathematics; opportunities either take place -- and must be taken advantage of -- or they do not take place. In this case, Argentina has been making claims to the United Nations for 17 years. The United Nations listened and approved the Argentine claims. Moreover -- and I believe this is very important -- the United Nations congratulated Argentina for establishing communications. For many years the islands only had communications with Montevideo via a ship named (Darwin). The British crown then suspended this service. So Argentina established flights; it provided oil, natural gas, food; it gave the islands the opportunity to lead a normal life.

[Question] Does this mean that the islands depended on Argentina?

[Costa Mendez] Yes, they depended on Argentina.

[Neustadt] What happened if a Malvinian got sick?

[Costa Mendez] He was taken by air to Comodoro Rivadavia or Buenos Aires.

[Neustadt] Why not to London?

[Costa Mendez] To go to London they had to wait for a ship which took 4 months to get there. What I would like to emphasize is that Argentina did this with the best of intentions at the request of the United Nations; the United Nations approved this Argentine conduct. The UN General Assembly congratulated Argentina for this conduct. Great Britain had the welfare state of the islands for free.

[Neustadt] But when it came time to vote at the UN Security Council the same nations voted against Argentina. Why?

[Costa Mendez] It is not really so, Bernardo. This is the situation: for obvious reasons we were not able to announce or make the necessary [word indistinct] of our cause. It is obvious that the large nations do not like anyone changing the world situation because the world situation is difficult enough; they are jealous [words indistinct].

[Neustadt] [words indistinct] by their own initiative.

[Costa Mendez] This is what bothered them. That is, in this world it is very difficult to carry out a sovereign policy, an independent policy, a free policy and Argentina has carried out a sovereign act, a free and independent act. It did not consult anyone beforehand. This has a price that has to be paid.

[Neustadt] I would like to say that Roberto Alemann is not mute, but the fact is that Costa Mendez has to leave and Alemann's attitude is generous. I would like to take advantage of the few minutes left since the foreign minister has to leave for Ezeiza Airport in about 8 minutes.

We should go back to the main subject with which we really need to end up. Thatcher reacted. She first underestimated us, isn't that true? That was a great error; she did not calculate what was going to happen. What might have happened did happen. The pendulum swung to overreaction, which, however, is now beginning to deescalate so that she can get the support she did not have. This is why she got those votes in the House of Commons, because she was less exorbitant. How far can this deescalating go; can it reach a stage where we are at some point of agreement?

[Costa Mendez] I hope so because I trust [words indistinct]. I still trust in U.S. participation.

[Neustadt] As a mediator?

[Costa Mendez] No, not as a mediator. They have defined their position well, that is, they are assisting the parties to find a solution.

[Neustadt] Is is said that they are also assisting the ships.

[Costa Mendez] They said that they are doing so due to old treaties. We have said to them that if they help the ships they are not helping the parties. They either help the parties find a solution or they help the ships. If this is the case we will end our participation with them.

They have said they will not give that help; therefore, Haig is arriving in Buenos Aires tonight. This indicates he has decided to continue with a strict neutrality and this has been confirmed by the U.S. Government.

[Neustadt] When we are accused of getting information from the Soviets, what can we say?

[Costa Mendez] We said that this is totally inaccurate, totally inaccurate.

[Neustadt] We are in the process of deescalation.

[Costa Mendez] We are in the deescalation process. Naturally this is not easy, but diplomatic negotiations are not easy or quick. The essence of diplomacy is patience, and perhaps we have to get used to negotiations which can be long and demand great patience -- not only patience from the participants; not only patience from the people involved, but the most important type of all the forms of patience: the wise patience of public opinion.

Public opinion, Argentine public opinion, has 149 years of waiting for its islands. But there is something much more important: The meaning of the Argentine presence on the islands of the South Atlantic is that Argentina controls politically and economically an area in the South Atlantic that belongs to it. From the point of view of national identity, from the point of view of defining what Argentina is I believe that this great Argentine presence in its sea, in the South Atlantic, can really be very positive, but for this we have to pay a price. I believe that Argentina has to be very sure; it has to be very calm; it has to be very patient; and must have confidence that a just and honorable solution will be reached, but above all a solution which will not put sovereignty at stake.

[Neustadt] What about this Argentina which seems so sure, the Argentina that shouts "Argentina, Argentina" in the plaza. We are going to ask Alemann why people shout "Argentina, Argentina" in the plaza and the next day take their funds from the banks when they should have the same faith in the government and in the country.

[Costa Mendez] [as heard] This is very important, Bernardo, and I believe that if there is an exortation one of us can make tonight, it would be the call that not only the Argentina we want is being consolidating through this process, but the national identity is also being consolidated. The future of Argentina is being defined, the Argentina about which Mariano [Grondona] just read a paragraph [words indistinct]. This Argentina is not easy to achieve; things that are worthwhile are difficult. The pathway that leads to the stars is rough, the Latins used to say. And to answer your question, Argentines must now make a great sacrifice, that is, show solidarity by leaving their funds in their country, by not disturbing economic activity, by not disturbing government actions.

[Neustadt] And how does the phrase go?

[Costa Mendez] This is the phrase: Ortega said [word indistinct] in Argentina, the Argentine people are not satisfied with being just another nation among others, the Spaniard Ortega obviously, they want a future of hope, demand a sovereign destiny, do not want a history without triumphs, and they want to command.

A final question because I have to go, gentlemen.

[Neustadt] How difficult this is, how delicate. I was never so careful in doing an interview, not because I am under self-censure, but because somehow I am seated there. You became hoarse on the balcony the other day, did you?

[Costa Mendez] No, I became hoarse in discussions.

[NEUSTADT] The question is something like this. Mrs Thatcher said that Haig's visit to Argentina is crucial, that is to say, today the problem is either solved or it is not solved. Let us say that, in the worst conditions, Haig returns in 48 hours emptyhanded. What will happen?

[Costa Mendez] There are always other means. But I am persuaded that he will not return emptyhanded, because he is an intelligent man, he has a sense of fairness, and because the United States is enormously interested in peace; it is interested in peace because of its relations with the North Atlantic and it is interested in peace, in a verticle sense, in South America. I believe he will make a great effort, and I am confidant. I hope God will assist me to do all that I can tonight and tomorrow to attain that peace, and I hope not to disappoint the Argentines as I hope that the Malvinas will continue in our hands without bloodshed.

[Neustadt] There is a last observation that needs clarification. Do you mean this, Minister Costa Mendez, in terms of patience?

[Costa Mendez] Obviously.

[Neustadt] Somehow, there is a contradiction. This is the contrast with the idea public opinion has that things are on a crescendo because of the fleet, a fleet that advances, advances, advances. Then the idea was that 12 April, the date of the blockade -- as it was called -- of the Malvinas, was a deadline. But it was not a deadline because we continue with the negotiations. But this thing about the fleet and its approach gives us an impression that the negotiations involve a climate of urgency. How is this reconciled with the attitude of patience?

[Costa Mendez] No, the patience I ask does not refer so much to a deadline but refers to patience about learning what is involved in the negotiations.

[Neustadt] That's fine for the patience you ask.

[Costa Mendez] As for the question of time, I agree with you about the urgency to reach an agreement because the fleet is advancing, because a blockade is in effect, because there are economic sanctions about which Minister [Alemann] will certainly talk. But time is also in our favor, because the support we receive grows by the day, not only from Latin American nations, but also from other nations of the world, from newspapers, from observers, from analysts who can see the reality and are realizing what the situation is regarding an island of something like 1,000 stable inhabitants and 1,800 total population lying 300 miles from Argentina and which a fleet of 45 ships is coming to subdue as a colony. This is really a scenario from the past century.

[Neustadt] Minister Costa Mendez, you admit that you and the men working with you have caused some countries to change their original attitude. But the Argentines who have gone abroad and who do not adhere to the thinking of the government, who oppose the government, who left the jails like Ubaldini and others and then reported to the Plaza de Mayo. [sentence as heard] This is an historic event. They are now viewing a different Argentina and are today in Europe, the United States, speaking as the best government representatives, almost like the best Argentines.

[Costa Mendez] Sir, that is very simple. This is not a cause of the government but a national cause. It has been a national cause for 149 years and there has been no government, no matter its banner, which did not embrace and support this cause. Therefore, everybody feels under the obligation to support it.

[Neustadt] That is why I am irked by those who use the word bargaining [contraprestacion] by those who play with the up-and-down of politics.

[Costa Mendez] I do not know the meaning of that word.

[Neustadt] Very good.

[Costa Mendez] I do not use it.

[Neustadt] That seems fine. Do you have to leave?

[Costa Mendez] I have to go.

[Neustadt] The time is now.

[Costa Mendez] Very well, I appreciate very much this opportunity to clarify a little bit more what is happening. I ask your indulgence for not having mentioned everything that is happening.

[Neustadt] We hope to see you soon.

[Costa Mendez] See you soon.

No Eventual 'Worldwide Issues'

PY152247 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2206 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Apr (NA) -- On leaving for Government House, Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez stated: "For the time being I do not see any possibility of the conflict becoming a worldwide issue, but the fact that I do not see that possibility does not mean to say that it may not exist."

Asked whether any new situation had emerged, he replied: "No, nothing new has emerged this morning. I am awaiting the arrival of the U.S. secretary of state and I hope I will be able to hold fruitful talks with him."

As for a possible mediation by the UN secetary general, Costa Mendez replied: "That is a potential possibility, but General Haig is mediating and I do not see the need for any one else to intervene for the time being."

PRESIDENT GALTIERI SENDS LETTER TO FIGUEIREDO

PY160022 Paris AFP in Spanish 2239 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Brasilia, 15 Apr (AFP) -- Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri has said that peace is seriously being threatened by the anarchronistic attitude of an extracontinental power. He said this in a letter sent to his Brazilian counterpart Joao Figueiredo which was released here today.

In the letter -- the text of which was released by the Brazilian Foreign Ministry -- Galtieri answered the message sent to him by General Figueiredo on 10 April exhorting him to search for a peaceful solution to the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas Islands.

The Brazilian chief of state on the same day sent a message to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who in response expressed her wish that Brazil pressure Argentina to get the Buenos Aires government to withdraw the troops from the Malvinas.

This is the text of the letter sent by the Argentine president to his Brazilian counterpart:

"Peace, highest value of people and nations, has been seriously threatened by the anachronistic attitude of an extracontinental power.

"This is the time to show true friendship, a friendship which is easy to proclaim in good times, but when subject to tests at critical times it either unveils its profound human and national content or it disappears in the illusion of empty rhetoric.

"The message of your excellency has touched deeply in my spirit because it expresses with simple grandeur the unyielding friendship of the Brazilian nation and its government, projecting itself in the active field of dedication to peace.

"I am absolutely certain that the Argentines feel that the beloved affection they have demonstrated for your excellency during your visits to the Argentine republic has been generously rewarded by your attitude.

"I would also like to give testimony of our emotional recognition for the spontaneous solidarity of thousands of Brazilians who have confirmed their friendship these days.

"With the hope in God Our Lord I trust that this cause, which is not only ours, will be won by the weight of justice, postponed for so many years and effectively served by the prudence and moderation we are showing.

"That statesmen with the virtues of your excellency are advocating peace reaffirms our hope for peace. I convey my best greetings to your excellency."

MILITARY JUNTA ON 'ZONE OF AGGRESSION'

PY152338 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2311 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Military Junta Communique Number 24"]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Apr (TELAM) -- "The military junta of the Argentine Republic reports to the nation and the international community that in view of the arbitrary and unscrupulous decision of the British Government, conveyed by the Swiss Embassy in our country, that established, as of 0400 GMT 12 April 1982, a true zone of aggression in waters of international navigation, the junta has decided to adopt measures of self-defense in the aforementioned zone of aggression in accordance with Article No 51 of the UN Charter. Therefore it must warn that navigation in this zone has become totally insecure due to the presence in this area of war material. For this reason, ships on the way to Puerto Soledad and inlets of the islands must bring on board a skilled pilot in order to enter.

"The Argentine military junta holds the British Government responsible of the consequences of the critical situation created at a time when a U.S. mission -- accepted by that government -- is trying to find a formula for understanding."

NOTE TO BE SUBMITTED TO SECURITY COUNCIL 16 APR

PY160039 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0015 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Apr (TELAM) -- It was learned from reliable sources of the San Martin Palace that Argentina will tonight submit a new document to the UN Security Council.

The same sources refused to anticipate the contents of the document, and they announced that the text will be made public in this capital tomorrow morning.

UK THREATENS BRAZIL ON FALKLANDS STANCE

PY151707 Buenos Aires International Service in English 1630 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] The series of threats are not reserved for Argentina alone. The bitter, menacing words with which Britain wants to impress the whole world are being directed against allied countries and those nations which dare to support Argentina's move to recover the Malvinas Islands.

According to an important Brazilian publication, which quoted highly-responsible military sources, the United Kingdom threatened to cancel a technological assistance program with the Brazilian War Navy in retaliation against the position adopted by Brazil regarding the conflict with Argentina over the Malvinas Islands.

At a meeting yesterday, top-ranking Brazilian naval officers devoted full time to the study of the situation arising as a result of the British threat to cancel the technological assistance program.

UK FLEET REPORTEDLY WON'T ARRIVE THIS WEEKEND

PY151750 Buenos Aires International Service in English 1630 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Excerpt] According to information received from the Argentine naval sphere, it has been established that the United Kingdom's fleet is apparently sailing at approximately the height [i.e. latitude] of Ecuador. Consequently, it is calculated that it cannot enter the zone of the conflict this weekend, as announced by the British minister of defense.

And so, meanwhile, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher announced that British Nimrod maritime reconnaisance planes are patrolling the South Atlantic. These planes, equipped with radar and other systems of detection, have to provide information regarding the movement of the Argentine fleet, said Thatcher in the Commons.

CONCERN OVER POSSIBLE USSR INVOLVEMENT IN CRISIS

PY151317 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0905 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 15 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez has said that Argentina deplores the speech British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher yesterday delivered before her country's Parliament, when she said that Britain would not hesitate to use force to reconquer the Malvinas.

Costa Mendez said he deplored the speech since it made no contribution to the solution of the crisis. He remarked that no progress has been made in the negotiations since Haig's trip from Buenos Aires to London on Monday, although, he added, I should stress that neither side has decided to suspend the negotiations.

Official Argentine sources have disclosed their concern over the possibility that fighting between Great Britain and Argentina might clear the way for Soviet involvement in the dispute.

The sources added that if the USSR got involved in the crisis, the entire Latin American Southern Cone might become an unstable region. The sources told LATIN-REUTER that the survival of Argentina's and Chile's pro-Western governments might be endangered and that Moscow could gain a strategic bridgehead in the region.

They added that Argentina's state-controlled radio and television stations have moderated their anti-British statements with the purpose of creating a more favorable atmosphere for the negotiations aimed at achieving a settlement.

They also remarked that for the same reason, official news media and the main private radio station have been refraining from criticizing the United States, even though the Argentine Government considers Washington's attitude in its attempts to settle the dispute to be pro-British.

Galtieri Suggests Assistance

PY151435 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1243 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Midweek commentary by Oscar Raul Cardoso: "Time Is Running Out"]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 15 Apr (NA) -- Tonight Alexander Haig will arrive in Argentina, which, both domestic and internationally speaking, is quite a different country to the one he left last Sunday morning when he went to London.

Regarding Argentina's international position, in order to assess the effects of the crisis which has stemmed from the conflict with Great Britain, it will be enough to recall some statements by the president of the nation and commander in chief of the army, Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, during the informative meeting held with retired higher-ranking officers.

According to sources among those who listened to him -- some 200 higher-ranking officers -- Galtieri did not hesitate in maintaining that should the pressure of the industrial world increase, Argentina could seriously think of receiving Soviet assistance "without this meaning selling its soul to the devil."

At one point he managed to give his audience goose pimples. This was when he stated that if what he termed as "British aggression did not give way" [quotes as received] the crisis could lose its current bilateral nature and become a "regional or even worldwide" crisis.

He also gave a simple explanation about the behavior of the developed nations in view of the accomplished fact of the recovery. Galtieri asserted: "The problem is that it annoys both the United States and Great Britain that a small country should take an initiative like this one without being consulted beforehand."

During that same meeting Gen Jose Gutierrez -- head of the general secretariat -- was in charge of denying that the Malvinas operation had been carried out as part of an attempt "to distract domestic attention from other issues."

This last statement requires the taking of some decisions to prove it.

Soviet Ship Activity

PY152048 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2002 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Ushuaia, 15 Apr (TELAM) -- The behavior of the crew of the Soviet scientific research ship Akademic Knipovich attracted the attention of this city during its stay in the local port.

The ship remained docked at the pier just over 24 hours but the crew was not allowed to descend and visitors prohibited from going aboard.

The people who went to the port did not see any crew members on board except someone taking pictures.

Regarding the supplies the ship was supposed to load, reliable sources assured that the Akademic Knipovich did not get any water or food supplies.

This behavior of the Soviet ship added to the speculation being made regarding the real reasons for its presence in waters of the South Atlantic during the Argentine-British conflict.

In Ushuaia today, there were new rumors related to the Soviet ship which reportedly passed through the Beagle Channel. It was reported that the number of antennas on board is unusual for a ship of this type. Electronic receivers also behaved abnormally near the ship, as usually happens when powerful equipment is nearby.

REPORTS ON MILITARY ACTIVITY DURING CRISIS

Airlift To Resume

PY151753 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Rio Gallegos -- The airlift between the continent and the Malvinas Islands that was temporary suspended yesterday afternoon will be resumed within a few hours.

The airlift had to be interrupted because an airplane which suffered a technical malfunction during landing blocked the landing strip.

An air force spokesman, who said this had been an unimportant incident, noted that the temporary interruption of the airlift had not altered the air force's operational plans.

Armored Units To Be Shipped

PY151258 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1210 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 15 Apr (NA) -- Armored units have started moving towards the south of the country from where they will be transported to the South Georgia Islands.

Reliable military sources admitted that the deployment started during the past few hours in order to strengthen the Argentine forces stationed on those islands.

The sources also admitted the difficulties which exist in defending the South Georgias because of their distance from the continental territory (about 900 km), but asserted that they will be defended with the same intensity as the remaining recovered islands.

San Pedro Island, where the incident which sparked the Argentine recovery of the southern islands which were in Great Britain's possession, has been systematically pointed out as the possible center for a landing operation by British Marines since it would be virtually impossible to carry out such an operation on the Malvinas.

Military sources stated that more than 9,000 Argentine soldiers with the support of the air force and artillery are protecting the Malvinas Islands.

However, the possibility of an armed confrontation for the time being seems distant since the Argentine fleet remains at its docks in order to avoid an incident in the zone which is blockaded by British nuclear submarines.

Naval Units Prepare To Leave

PY151945 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1930 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Bahía Blanca, 15 Apr (TELAM) -- Despite the well-known journalistic restrictions due to security measures existing in Puerto Belgrano, it was learned today from highly reliable sources that vessels and warships that make up the naval fleet today began preparing to leave, presumably to head south.

It was also reported that Vice Adm Juan Jose Lombardo, commander of the naval operations and head of the Theater of Operations of the South Atlantic, returned last night to the federal capital and reportedly briefed the senior officers of his command on the latest news on the development of the convlict between Argentina and Great Britain.

Journalist on Military Buildup

PY160630 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2053 GMT 15 Apr 82

[By a special correspondent]

[Text] Puerto de Las Islas Malvinas, 15 Apr (NA) -- The approximately 10,000 soldiers who are deployed throughout the Malvinas archipelago, the anti aircraft defense units posted in strategic places and the military transport planes and supersonic fighter bombers that are constantly flying over the islands have turned this recovered territory into a virtually unassailable fortress.

A high-ranking army officer, who asked that his name not be disclosed, came up with an ingenious phrase to describe the volume of war material that is being carried to the islands: "The Malvinas can hold any weight, because they should have sunk by now considering the war material that has been brought over here."

Three Hercules C-130 and two Fokker 28 aircraft of the Argentine Air Force are flying a permanent air bridge between the Malvinas and Comodoro Rivadavia carrying a variety of war material. Similarly, an Aerolineas Argentinas Boeing 737 is making two flights a day to carry food supplies for the troops stationed here.

It is estimated that the transport planes, without counting the fighter bombers, are making nine flights a day between Comodoro Rivadavia and the Malvinas Airport.

Upon disembarking from the Fokker 28 to 55 aircraft at the Malvinas Airport, this NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS journalist told an air force officer that he was amazed at the number of ammunition boxes and dismantled antiaircraft batteries stored in a depot close to the airport.

The officer replied: "This is only a very small part of what we have brought out here. All this material that hou see here has just been delivered by one of the Hercules planes, and in less than an hour it will be distributed to the main combat posts that are stationed throughout the Malvinas."

Another Hercules plane brought a dismantled HG helicopter belonging to the army, and in less than 2 hours the helicopter took off toward base on Soledad Island.

As the Fokker 28 was approaching Malvinas Airport, the NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS journalist managed to spot several antiaircraft batteries along the coast, and on his way to the city he saw a constant movement of heavily armed troops that were patrolling the zones designated strategic. He saw a double column made up of 700 soldiers that was marching from the airport toward the city along the only road on the islands.

The lack of roads and the boggy ground hinder the movement of large vehicles on the islands. For this reason, no armored vehicles have been brought over.

The military authorities of the islands have asked the journalists not to take photographs of the war material, of the local airport which is heavily defended with artillery, or of the planes and helicopters that are constantly patrolling the air space of the Malvinas.

Besides the Hercules C-130 planes and the helicopters, some Dagger planes (which are the Israeli version of the French Mirage planes) and intercepters can be seen flying very close to the ground on the northern part of the Gran Malvina Island.

A high-ranking air force source was asked about a report to the effect that the aluminum landing strip that had been used for many years on the Malvinas -- which had been dismantled and transported to the mainland -- has allegedly been assembled again in the archipelago.

The source replied: "I cannot give you that information, but do not forget that we are facing an aggression by a country that is a power. Therefore, you draw you own conclusions."

British Marines Identified

PY152004 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1822 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Comodoro Rivadavia, 15 Apr (NA) -- The seven British marines who are lodged at the General Roca military lyceum of this capital have been unofficially identified.

These persons are presumably the British soldiers that remained in hiding in the countryside on Soledad Island for 3 days after the 2 April takeover, and who later surrendered to the Argentine authorities.

The names of the Marines who are expecting to be repatriated within the next few hours are: Jean Willian (Mackae), Charles William Wrand, Gary Nord, John Christopher Tralls, Richard William Overall, Martin Thomas (Smiti) and Steve Dale.

Military spokesmen insisted this morning that the press will be allowed to interview the Marines before they are repatriated, although it has not yet been reported when the Marines will leave for Great Britain.

DEFENSE MINISTER TO VISIT ISLANDS 16 APR

PY152007 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2000 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Apr (NA) -- Defense Minister Amadeo Frugoli will go to the Malvinas Islands tomorrow to meet with Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez, military governor of the archipelago.

Frugoli, who will leave at 0445 accompanied by military vicar Msgr Jose Medina, will discuss several issues related to his area with the governor of the territory which was recovered on 2 April.

EEC BAN ON IMPORTS MAY START 16 APRIL

PY151410 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0444 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Brussels, 15 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- Diplomats have said that the 10 EEC member-countries may formally approve the ban on imports from Argentina to the EEC today, and that the embargo may therefore start tomorrow.

The deadline for the 10 countries to ratify the agreement expires early this afternoon. The agreement provides an initial 1-month ban as a sanction for the Argentine occupation of the Malvinas Islands, formerly under British administration.

The ban has a narrower scope than it seemed to on Saturday when the embargo was announced after an unusually short negotiation.

Unlike the British sanction in force since 6 April, EEC measures do not affect already-signed contracts and those goods for which import permits have already been granted.

Some industiral sectors this week suggested their members accelerate the signature of contracts to take advantage of this loophole in the agreement.

Trade agents have said that most of the $1.8 billion Argentine exports to the EEC was under long-term contracts and that it would not be affected by the embargo.

Diplomatic sources have said that at first Britain opposed an explicit deadline for the ban because that would soften the embargo's effect on Buenos Aires. However, other delegations have stated that a revision clause was essential given the transitory character of the crisis. Most of the 10 members favored a 1-month limit after the EEC commission that will supervise the embargo suggested a 15-day period.

Over a 1-month period the commission will be entitled to recommend changes in light of political developments linked to the Malvinas crisis.

The 10 EEC members will have to decide whether they will extend, change or lift the embargo after 17 May.

EEC-LINKED FIRMS BARRED FROM PUBLIC PROJECTS

PY152058 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2028 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Apr (NA) -- Public Works and Service Minister Sergio Martini today announced that those consortiums taking part in enterprises from EEC member countries will be barred from any future public project put out for bids in the country.

LOCAL CURRENCY STILL USED ON FALKLANDS

PY151900 Buenos Aires TELAM in English 1820 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Puerto de Las Islas Malvinas, 15 April (TELAM) -- The Malvinas pound and the Argentine peso will both continue to circulate freely and be recognized as legal tender in the islands until the natural processes of the economy bring about an absorption of the local pound and the people have become accustomed to the Argentine currency, the under secretary of economy, Dr. Jorge Eduardo Bustamante, declared here yesterday.

He said there was no desire on the part of the Argentine Government to eliminate the Malvinas pound precipitately, adding that a fixed rate of exchange had been set for the time being, "until the situation with Great Britain becomes clarified." Once that takes place, he said, "the exchange rate will presumably be the normal rate for the British pound sterling.

AIR FORCE COMMANDERS' CONFERENCE ENDS 15 APR

PY152032 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Apr (TELAM) -- Brig Gen Basilio Lami Dozo, the air force commander in chief, today presided over the closing ceremony of the 22d conference of American air force commanders which started at the air force officers' club in this capital on 13 April.

The American military officers held a plenary meeting in which they discussed subjects related to future conferences and to important current events.

On concluding, the decoration of the Legion of Merit of Inter-American Air Fraternity [condecoracion de la Legion al Merito Confraternidad Aerea Interamericana] was bestowed upon Gen Raul Alberto Paredes Diago, of the Colombian Air Force, and Brig Luis Cruz, of the Brazilian Air Force.

VENEZUELA MIGHT CANCEL PLANE PURCHASE FROM UK

PY152017 Formosa Canal Once Television Network in Spanish 1933 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] [Intercepted in progress] Venezuela is studying the cancellation of a purchase of 20 planes from Great Britain in reprisal for the position adopted by that country in the crisis with Argentina over the Malvinas.

The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry announced that it is also considering a number of economic sanctions against Great Britain due to its aggression against Argentina as a result of the latter's just claims for its legitimate rights over the South Atlantic archipelago.

Diplomatic sources believe that the bulk of these sanctions will deal with hydrocarbons and could bring about a chain reaction among petroleum exporting countries.

PARANA BRIGADE ISSUES STATEMENT ON SUPPORT

PY152052 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] The 2d Armored Cavalry Brigade, stationed in Parana, has reported that any action supporting the forces stationed in the South Atlantic archipelago must be previously reported to the military units subordinate to that brigade, or to the municipal head offices in those localities where the brigade does not have military units posted.

ANDEAN PACT TO BE SUPPORTIVE ON FALKLANDS

PY151835 Buenos Aires International Service in English 1630 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Support for Argentina will apparently be forthcoming from the Andean Pact countries. In view of the blockade ordered by European Economic Community against our country, plenipotentiary representatives of the signatory countries of the Cartagena Agreement -- the Andean Pact -- meeting in Lima, are apparently considering the adoption of specific measures of support to Argentina.

The member countries, which are meeting within framework of the 32d special session of the commission, are Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela.

Let us remember that these countries, even before learning of the arbitrary decisions of the European countries, backed the sovereign decision adopted by the Argentine Armed Forces and supported by the entire citizenship to recover the Malvinas Islands on 2 April.

NATIONWIDE PATRIOTIC FUND BEGINS OPERATION

PY151830 Buenos Aires International Service in English 1630 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] The opening of the so-called patriotic fund accounts took place in different parts of the country yesterday. They will receive cash deposits aimed at covering the extra expenses that have to be made for the military operations carried out in the Malvinas.

Thus, in the Province of San Juan, a decree was issued authorizing the provincial government to deduct percentages of salaries of government employees as indicated by the latter, to be deposited in the aforementioned account. In the Province of Chaco, nine branches of the Argentine Banco de la Nacion are receiving donations for the patriotic fund. Likewise, in the second largest city of that province, Saenz Pena, volunteer contributions began to build up funds for the defense of the national sovereignty, while all Argentines are ready to give their lives for the homeland if necessary.

EXILES IN MEXICO WARN JUNTA MAY BACK DOWN

FL131514 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1323 GMT 13 Apr 82

[By Leonel Mejia]

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- "The risk that the Argentine nation runs today is that once again the oligarchy will give in to imperialism and betray the national interests by negotiating national sovereignty behind the people's back." This was stated by the "Rodolfo Puiggros" Committee of Solidarity with the Argentine People [COSPA], which said that the "only solution" is for the "dictatorship to turn power over to the people in the form of a popular, democratic and national emergency government."

This emergency government, it indicated, will have to represent all popular sectors and guarantee the complete defense of the national sovereignty by "coherently and decisively confronting not only Margaret Thatcher's aggression but also the systematic and long-standing plunder and aggression to which imperialism has subjected us."

The members of the committee said that "as exiles, we feel the way Gen Jose de San Martin did when, in the face of the Anglo-French blockade against the Argentine nation under Juan Manuel Rosas in 1845, he said: "No Argentine can work with foreigners to humiliate the fatherland." They added that this principle would be violated if any type of alliance were to be arranged with Great Britain under similar circumstances. An alliance with the British solely to overthrow Leopoldo Galtieri "would be a betrayal of the fatherland," they said. The committee reiterated its "absolute solidarity with the Argentine people and demanded "a halt to the illegal aggression by British imperialism."

"The Malvinas are irrevocably Argentine" and are part of the national territory," it emphasized. Nevertheless, it acknowledged that the grave domestic crisis the Argentine dictatorship is going through "and growing popular resistance" made the military adopt "a stance which is not motivated by a healthy nationalist feeling but simply by the need to postpone the inevitable people's offensive"; "they want some breathing room," it said.

The Argentine exiles in Mexico, members of COSPA, also demanded a halt to the current Argentine military intervention against the peoples of Central America, especially in El Salvador. They asked the armed forces to defend Argentina's territorial integrity and not act as repressors of the peoples of El Salvador, Nicaragua, Bolivia or Argentina itself. They cited recent examples of repression by the military junta against their fellow Argentines and demanded that their country's "political prisoners be produced alive and released."

The secretary general of COSPA is Delia Carnelli de Puiggros. The secretaries are (?Carlos) Burgos, Cesar (Calgagno), Fernando J. Dell'Occhio, Miguel Matrajt, Angel Bernasconi, Patricia Vaca Narvaja and Ana Jaramillo.

CABINET REASSERTS SUPPORT FOR ARGENTINA

PY151346 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The Bolivian Cabinet believes that Argentina's recovery of the Malvinas Islands is just, while the UK has merely reasserted its anachronistic policy. Moreover, it reasserts the full support that the Bolivian armed forces have expressed to Argentina.

The issue was extensively discussed in a cabinet meeting held yesterday at government house during which it expressed its full support for statement issued by the foreign minister and a communique issued by the armed forces which expresses Bolivia's full support for the Argentine cause.

Information Minister Mario Maranon Zarate has noted that Bolivia's position regarding the Argentine-UK conflict is defined in the statement issued by the foreign minister and in the armed forces communique. The information minister said that the South Atlantic crisis was extensively discussed during the 7-hour cabinet meeting held yesterday. Furthermore, the Bolivian naval force commander has noted that Bolivia supports Argentina's recovery of the Malvinas Islands. Navy Commander Oscar Pammo Rodriguez also said that Bolivia has military personnel in the Argentine Navy. Answering journalists questions, he said: [begin Pammo recording] We believe that Argentinas position is as just, as is Bolivia's position demanding a sea coast. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON FALKLANDS

PY151403 La Paz Radio Illimani Netowrk in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] The Bolivian Foreign Ministry has issued a communique in which it defines the official Bolivian position regarding the South Atlantic crisis. The 6-point communique states:

1. Bolivia has invariably upheld, particularly in international forums, a position in support of Argentina's sovereign rights over the Malvinas Islands. Moreover, this position has officially been reasserted in a Foreign Ministry statement issued on 2 April 1982.

2. Once again Bolivia's peaceful spirit has been reasserted by expressing the hope that Argentina and the UK will be able to solve their problems through diplomatic negotiations without the need for resorting to violence.

3. The Bolivian Government and its armed forces categorically express that they have never considered granting military of logistical support to any of the parties involved in the conflict.

4. In a statement published by the local press, the UK ambassador to Bolivia makes an erroneous appraisal of the Bolivian Government's intentions. Therefore, it must explain its position to place the issue within the proper framework.

5. Through its representatives to the United Nations and the OAS, Bolivia is actively seeking ways to put an end to a conflict that poses a threat to peace in the Americas through the holding of negotiations.

6. Bolivia's actions in these international forums best reflect its true intentions regarding this conflict.

7. The Bolivian Government believes that neither threats nor pressures exerted with the objective of changing its position at this difficult time for the Americas are a positive contribution to safeguarding international peace and security.

UK WARNING TO BOLIVIA AFFECTS ALL LATIN AMERICA

PY160135 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2227 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Excerpt] La Paz, 15 Apr (TELAM) -- The warning that Great Britain has given to Bolivia to the effect that its support for Argentina in the Malvinas issue may hamper its relations with the EEC, has been termed as a general warning to all Latin America by diplomatic circles in this capital. The UK ambassador in this capital, Stanley Duncan, has with outdated severity, objected to a recent statement made by Bolivian foreign Minister Gonzalez Romero who said that an aggression against Argentina will be an aggression against Latin America under the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty.

Stanley Duncan told Gonzalo Romero that his statement will have serious consequences for the peace in South America and for the relations not only of Bolivia with Great Britain, but also of Bolivia with the EEC.

Concerning this, some Latin American diplomats posted in this capital agreed that the British warning must be termed as unacceptable pressure against those countries that have adopted a position in support of Argentina, and that the UK is not willing to acknowledge that its presence in the South Atlantic archipelago is a typical and unquestionable example of colonialism.

The possibility of the Bolivian Government submitting a note to the United Nations and to the OAS terming this warning as clear aggression against the right of a sovereign country to adhere to the international causes it deems most just, is not dismissed.

DAILY CRITICIZES CHILEAN STAND ON FALKLANDS

PY160920 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 7 Apr 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Chile and the Malvinas"]

[Text] The occupation of the Malvinas Islands by Argentine forces has provoked reactions in Chile which may be regarded as surprising, although naturally some other harsher adjectives could be used to describe those reactions.

Although the Chilean official reaction has been cautious, it has clearly revealed a position contrary to Argentine interests. In this respect Chile is perhaps the only Latin American country which has not recognized the Argentine cause as a just one.

The official Chilean attitude can be explained -- if not justified -- by taking into account two special reasons which, although indirectly, affect Bolivia.

The first reason has to do with the conflict our two neighbors have been maintaining over the islands in the Beagle Channel. Chile is naturally experiencing a sense of relief as the main Argentine interest is momentarily shifting toward the Malvinas Islands. The longer the problem in the Atlantic lasts, the less the pressure on the Pacific. That which Argentina could use to exert pressure on the Malvinas case, it could not use simultaneously to exert pressure on the Beagle. Argentina has been widely censured outside America for its direct action in occupying the Malvinas and, it will not be easy for it to attempt to repeat a similar action in the Beagle because it will thus earn the reputation of being an aggressor.

The second reason -- which for Chile is more like a hope -- is that an armed confrontation might take place between Argentina and Great Britain. Even if Argentina should win, its fleet would suffer serious losses, that is, the Chilean Navy would thus have advantages in the Beagle problem. In case of any emergency, there would thus be an imbalance of forces in favor of Chile.

We could recall here that Great Britain has always been Chile's ally, even in those conquest ventures in which our neighbor engaged. Great Britain was behind those who a century ago invaded our coastline. Now, to confirm the award her British majesty issued in favor of Chile, a few things which are commonplace in European politics could take place: Great Britain could provide Chile with arms while Argentina is prevented from acquiring them, at least as long as the porbability exists for armed conflicts. Often those countries engaged in selling arms ease their conscience by not selling them to countries located in the vicinity of conflict areas.

Still more surprising is the unofficial reaction expressed by newspapers which, although reflecting the thinking of the Pinochet government, do not bind it. It is amazing how those press commentaries censure Argentina by wielding arguments such as these: the occupation of the Malvinas Islands by Argentina has unfortunately departed from the channels of law and peace, no one should take the law into his own hands, civilization demands that controversies be resolved peacefully, that, therefore, "the Argentine action is awful," and so forth.

These contentions which ostensibly reflect a great respect for the law, justice and peace and a condemnation of the fait accompli policy have, on the one hand, a preventive objective: and, on the other hand, reveal a high degree of amnesia. In a preventive action, Chile is seeking to discredit Argentina and thus deter it from taking any direct action in the Beagle Channel. Furthermore, it has completely overlooked the way in which Chile acted with Bolivia and Peru a century ago: Chile then occupied our coast without having any rights to it in a typical, abusive act of force which is contrary to law and justice. Chile does not want others to do what it has done: This is the truth lying at the bottom of the insincere attitude with which it is attempting to judge and condemn Argentina.

COB CALLS FOR 24-HOUR PROTEST STRIKE 15 APRIL

PY150727 Paris AFP in Spanish 0135 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] La Paz, 14 Apr (AFP) -- It was observed here today that the announcement made by the illegal Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) ordering a 24-hour strike tomorrow, Thursday, in protest over the arrest of two union leaders has created an environment of concern and uncertainty in the country. The decision was adopted in view of the government's refusal to order the release of Jose Maria Palacios, member of the COB Executive Committee and Luis Lopez Altamirano, leader of the illegal manufacturing workers confederation. Although several labor sectors like the bank and business workers announced their support for the measure, there is doubt whether the strike is going to be totally successful at the national level.

PRIVATE ACTIVITIES ALMOST PARALYZED BY COB STRIKE

PY160829 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2004 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Excerpts] La Paz, 15 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- The activities of the Bolivian private sector were almost completely paralyzed today in the wake of a 24-hour strike called by the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) demanding the release of arrested workers. The strike affected banks, shops, factories and the primary and secondary schools, but university activities were carried out normally. The interior minister termed the strike as political and said that it was only being partially carried out.

On its part, the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (COMIBOL) said that the coercive measure had partially affected the mining centers. Conversely, the leaders of the factory federation of La Paz stated that the strike was being carried out in all the labor sectors of the capital, except in the urban transport sector. The government reported that the authorities are taking depositions from the arrested union members and that they would be released thereafter.

PERUVIAN, BOLIVIAN SUPPORT FOR ARGENTINA SCORED

PY152221 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 14 Apr 82 p 10

[Editorial: "Ingenuity and Obstinacy"]

[Text] Secretary of State Alexander Haig continues with the task -- which can already be termed self-sacrificing -- of trying to avoid a bitter outcome of the Falkland crisis. His actions befit the representatives of a country aware of its international responsibilities.

There is a shocking contrast between this attitude and that of some countries on this continent which are hastily trying to "adopt a position," even including warlike provisions. This is the case of Peru and Bolivia, the latter having already reportedly sent fighters and fuel to the Argentine border.

Why such foolishness? What are those countries seeking? If Argentina wants to reverse the course of history, seeking to solve by force a problem which is already 150 years old, are its Andean neighbors interested in bringing back to life the worst historical events of an old dispute with Chile, securing Argentina's approval for a new version of the war of the Pacific?

Although it seemed an absurdity until recently, the untimely Argentine action has again turned these hypotheses into a possibility, something immediate and inevitable resulting from the "systematics" introduced by the attack on the Falklands.

Or is it a regional "crusade" against British "colonialism?" In this respect, the mildest criticism the "crusade" may deserve is that it may be arriving a little late. But in this case, anachronism would be unimportant. The amateurism which may be sinking, in terms of this continent (and perhaps in terms of the entire world), the famous North-South dialogue, would be worse. Because there can be no dialogue while arms clash.

But this is not yet the core of the issue. What neither Argentines, Peruvians nor Bolivaians seemed to have realized is that the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes is not a detail to be used or discarded as one sees fit in the Falklands' issue: it is a universal principle. When the congenial spirit is replaced by the use of force, something irreplaceable is lost -- something this continent has been able to preserve for more than 100 years.

In that case, there would be no more limits for possible conflicts. Because what those hasty Andean countries seem to forget is that geographic vicinity does not prevent conflicts from happening: on the contrary, it makes them more likely to happen. A war between Britain and the Southern Cone will always have a surrealistic touch; there is a vast ocean in between. But the Soviet-PRC border is tense, like the Iranian-Iraqi border, the PRC-Vietnamese border or the Libyan-Egyptian border. South American border problems entered a long period of stability at the cost of considerable diplomatic efforts. Are we willing to move back 100 years and pay for it?

OFFERING OF PORTS FOR ARGENTINE EXPORTS DENIED

PY151709 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1550 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Regarding the crisis over the Malvinas Islands, advisers of Planning Minister Delfim Neto have denied reports stating that Brazil has offered its ports in order to circumvent the Argentine exporting difficulties.

PRESEIDENT RAPS SOUTH AFRICA'S APARTHEID POLICY

PY152121 Rio De Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 20 Mar 82 p 14

[Text] In a message read at the United Nations on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, President Figueiredo states that Brazil views the South African apartheid policy not only as "a system which is contrary to human dignity but also as a threat to international peace."

Figueiredo says: "The struggle against every form of racial discrimination continues to be one of the guidelines of Brazilian actions. All debates held within the United Nations on the subject have resulted in a virtually unanimous condemnation by all peoples of any form of discrimination, be it based on differences of race, color, creed or sex."

Figueiredo adds: "South Africa's persistent apartheid policy, despite its being widely condemned, has forced us into having to reiterate every year our rejection of that practice which constitutes the worst form of disrespect for the ideals of fraternal coexistence among men advocated by the United Nations."

He adds: "Brazil, a country where racial groups harmoniously coexist, cannot fail to view with concern the persistence of a system maintained by the South African authorities in defiance of the resolutions and guidelines of the international community. We view the apartheid policy not only as a system which is contrary to human dignity but also as a threat to international peace. On commemorating once again the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, in addition to echoing the international consensus about the need to step us efforts aimed at eradicating all forms of segregationist practices around the world, we also express our solidarity with the victims of apartheid and with the African people at large."

ROMANIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER VISITS SAO PAULO

PY151449 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Yesterday Cornel Burtica, Romanian vice premier and foreign trade minister, visited the Bandeirantes Palace, accompanied by Romanian Ambassador Nicolae Ghenea, where he met with Governor Paulo Maluff.

The minister expalined the purpose of his visit. He said that his country is interested in importing Brazilian industrial, agricultural and steel goods.

URUGUAYAN PRESIDENT ENDS VISIT, LEAVES COUNTRY

PY160136 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0056 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Live relay from Comodoro Arturo Merino Benitez Airport]

[Excerpt] The plane which is carrying Uruguayan President Gregorio Alvarez back to his country at the end of his 4-day visit to Chile is now taking off from the Arturo Merino Benitez Airport.

INCREASE IN DOMESTICALLY PRODUCED WEAPONS VIEWED

PY160747 Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 8 Mar 82 p C1

[Text] Armored cars built in Chile are one of the main attractions at the 1982 International Air Fair (FIDA-81) which is being held at "El Bosque" Air Base and is organized by the Chilean Air Force. These cars are built by the "Cardoen" and "Makina" companies which have separately designed vehicles which can even be fitted with missiles.

At the fair the "Cardoen" Company has on show a multiuse armored car, built under the license of the Swiss company Mowag. The car is a "Pirana" type with traction in all six wheels and of multiple use. This car can be fitted with antitank, antiaircraft and antipersonnel equipment or can be used for transporting troops, for command or communication purposes, as an ambulance, as a workshop or recovery vehicle, etc.

Carlos Cardoen, the owner of the factory and who is an engineer himself, was at the stand situated in the FIDA-82 northern sector where he gave information. He recalled that the boom in Chilean arms production in the private sector's hands ("everything is of a deterrent nature and for the country's self-defense") started after bans were placed on Chile by industrialized countries which based these measures on political issues 2 years ago. He pointed out that there is no state subsidy for the development of projects carried out up to date, but praised the government policy of allowing the private enterprise to engage in this area by making use, at the same time, of goods manufactured by other companies which supply parts of pieces. He said: "We want to form part of a joint effort; we design plans, buy technology and then assemble the prototype in order to start production in series."

So far Cardoen has assembled armored cars to be used on land and in water (amphibious) of the 4x4 and 6x6 type. The VTP-2 rapid deployment vehicle, for the defense of air bases, which can be fitted with arms, including missiles, is on show also.

Carlos Cardoen stated that "there are important contracts underway among which are the contracts signed with two foreign countries," but he refrained from mentioning the names. He also explained that this year half-track vehicles will begin being built and that as of 1983 light tanks will begin being built under the license of the Mowag Company.

Work is being concluded within the Iquique free zone for starting of operations, in April, of an assembly plant for armored cars. Cardoen pointed out "that equipment is now being installed." The army ordnance is one of the enterprises which grants services to this project.

The Makina Company builds the multi-163 armored car specially adapted for the defense and protection of air bases which can develop speeds up to 110 km per hour. It can carry 10 soldiers and has an air conditioned system and a thermic, acoustic and anti-shock finish inside.

Jose Vilicich, one of the two owners of the company, said that the characteristic of this vehicle is to give protection to its crew against NATO ammunition 7.62/51, anti-personnel grenades and fragments and at the same time have the possibility of firing back from inside the car. This vehicle can be transported by airplane from one region to another according to the needs. He said: "The arms system such as the 20/30 mm cannons, the 106 mm recoiless cannons, or the Tom and Milan launchers (missiles) can be installed at the request of the country of armed institution. The total cost ranges from $50,000 to $60,000. The line production of this car is not a problem because it does not depend on foreign parts in any event."

TURBAY SENDS REPLY TO ARGENTINA'S GALTIERI

PA151240 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Letter from President Turbay Ayala in reply to letter from Argentine President Galtieri]

[Text] Mr President:

I have carefully read your letter of 12 April sent to me by the Argentine ambassador to Colombia through Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds.

Colombia has given much thought to the situation involving Argentina and the UK, countries Colombia feels close to for many reasons, dating back to the times of our own independence campaign.

Our initial reaction to this situation was to present, as we did in the OAS together with Costa Rica and Ecuador, a plan for a resolution through which the Latin American system offered its mediation to avoid the tragic consequences of an armed confrontation and the disturbing effects of a military and economic blockade.

The OAS Council delayed discussion of the motion I have mentioned so as not to interfere with the good intentions of Secretary of State Haig. Today I have received the good news that, with some modifications that do not alter the content or intentions, there was a healthy consensus on the motion presented by Colombia, Ecuador and Costa Rica.

Mr President, Colombia has a long anticolonialist tradition voiced many times at the United Nations, which includes the case of the Malvinas Islands. We are willing to continue stating our firm opposition to colonialism at the appropriate forums.

Colonialism belongs to a past which is vainly trying to survive, but which, reason dictates, will have to give way to freedom and the principle of self-determination of peoples.

My country will be present in all bloodless struggles against colonialism. However, Colombia believes that all the measures that international rights grant peoples must be used to achieve peaceful solutions to differences prior to making irreversible decisions.

Colombia defends the Argentine cause in its dispute with the UK and has no problem in reiterating this at the United Nations. It will also defend a peaceful solution between Argentina and the UK and will support all diplomatic measures that will lead to a worthy and proper understanding between two nations, which have our respect and admiration.

Allow me to express my wishes and belief that the cause of decolonization will triumph before too long.

With my best wishes for the good fortune of the Argentine nation and yours, I remain your servant and friend, [signed] Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, president of the Republic of Colombia.

FOREIGN SUPERSONIC PLANES OVERFLYING SAN ANDRES

PA151546 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Bogota -- Foreign supersonic airplanes are reportedly overflying the Colombian archipelago of San Adres and Providencia, causing the deafening noise that has caused a commotion in recent days. According to the newspaper EL TIEMPO, those airplanes could be Cuban or Nicaraguan. During the past 3 days, very loud explosions similar to ones caused by the explosion of several sticks of dynamite have been heard over the Santa Catalina and Providencia Islands. The military authorities of the archipelago believe that the noise could have been caused by supersonic airplanes that are deliberately breaking the sound barrier when they approach the area for unknown reasons and without Colombia's authorization.

M-19 GUERRILLAS TURNED OVER TO COLOMBIAN ARMY

PA151325 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0122 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Quito, 14 Apr (EFE) -- A group of guerrillas of the "19 April" Movement has been captured on Ecuadorean territory and turned over to the Colombian Army.

The information was released today by "Radio Quito," which quotes residents of "La Bermeja" on the Colombian border area as saying that the four guerrillas arrested over the weekend included a young woman minor.

The details of this new incident have not been confirmed by official sources, but a government ministry spokesman suggested that the Defense Ministry might issue a communique.

It was established that the Ecuadorean Army has increased its patrols of the Colombian border area to prevent guerrilla infiltrations.

MINISTER REPORTS ON PETROLEUM DEPOSIT IN GULF

PA061933 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Natural Resources Minister Eduardo Orgega Gomez has confirmed the newspaper reports regarding the discovery of petroleum in the Gulf of Guayaquil. He reiterated that the questions present at the time that the exploratory drilling began in the Gulf have yet to be answered. He said no one can say anything definite about the possible results. Here is the minister's statement:

[Begin recording] The national government had not wanted to report on this to the press for a simple reason. We have found indications of petroleum through the flourescent method at approximately 200 [as heard] feet in the Gulf of Guayaquil. That is to say, once the drilling reached 12,200 feet, these indications began to be found. As I was saying, we would not have reported anything if some information had not been leaked. The country should know the true situation. We must clarify what our discovery really means. We have found indications but we must and are carrying out the conclusive tests to confirm the amount of petroleum in the well being drilled, the quality of the petroleum, receptivity of the [word indistinct] and finally, the possible profitability of the discovered deposit. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT SILENT ON ALLEGED SECRET PACT

PY141444 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 14 Apr 82 p 10

[Excerpts] Sources at the Foreign Ministry yesterday refrained from making any comment when they were asked about a report from South Africa that involves Paraguay in the alleged existence of a secret pact regarding an alliance of South Atlantic nations.

Senior government circles also abstained from referring to the report, which has already been spread throughout the world and was first issued by THE SUNDAY TIMES in Johannesburg. According to THE SUNDAY TIMES, the details of the treaty are "top secret" but the South African authorities confirmed the existence of the document to the paper and said it was signed by South Africa, Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Taiwan and Israel. The two latter countries take part in South Atlantic operations without belonging to related geographical zones.

A senior official consulted yesterday asserted to this newspaper that he was unaware of such a "pact" and stated that it is possible that the government will release a communique on the subject and other current issues some time this week. He made no further comments.

On the other hand, Foreign Minister Nogues held working meetings with the under secretaries of state of his ministry and other officials. According to authorized sources, the meetings lasted until noon and audiences with several ambassadors who had requested to meet with the minister were postponed.

The South African and Uruguayan ambassadors yesterday categorically denied the existence of the so-called "secret pact." South African Ambassador David Vrede Louw stated that in fact "there is no need for a pact of that sort since the cooperation between my country and several Latin American countries is fluid, is concrete." The ambassador also stated that he does not know how this rumor started and that the "grounds are prepared for this type of speculation" due to the conflict over the Malvinas Islands.

Another diplomat who denied his country has signed any secret document regarding the alliance of South Atlantic countries was Uruguyan Ambassador Hugo Marquez, who just confirmed the declaration issued by the Uruguayan foreign minister just before leaving for Santiago de Chile as a member of President Gregoric Alvarez' party.

DIPLOMATS FOLLOWING UK-ARGENTINE DISPUTE CLOSELY

PY141752 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 14 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] In a telephone conversation with HOY, Paraguyan Ambassador to the OAS Mario Lopez Escobar said yesterday that "the Paraguyan representation to the OAS is following very closely" the developments in the UK-Argentine conflict. He added that Paraguay took part in the debates yesterday at the Permanent Council at the request of the Colombian, Costa Rican and Ecuadorean representations.

Through the telephone conversation with Mario Lopez Escobar it was learned that the atmosphere at the OAS "is calm" but that it is "following with great expectations" the negotiations being carried out in London and Buenos Aires by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to try to find a peaceful solution to the conflict.

Moreover, it was learned that the Argentine representative and other diplomats are awaiting the final results of the "Haig mission" before deciding other specific steps that may be taken within the OAS. Furthermore, it was noted that Argentina has not yet requested the enforcement of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty signed in Rio de Janeiro by 22 of the 30 OAS members, among which is Paraguay.

ALVAREZ REPEATS STAND ON ARGENTINE SOVEREIGNTY

PY142246 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1618 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Apr (NA) -- Uruguay has reiterated its recognition of Argentina's right of sovereignty over the Malvinas and has supported the "entire American continent's solidarity" for reaching a peaceful solution to the Argentine-British conflict. This is stated in a letter Uruguayan President Gregorio Alvarez sent President Galtieri on Monday. The following is the text of the Uruguayan president's letter:

I have the honor of acknowledging receipt of your note of 9 April which refers to your country's position regarding the conflict over the Malvinas Islands. The Oriental Republic of Uruguay has repeatedly stated, in the various international forums where it has had the opportunity of voicing its opinion, that it recognizes the Republic of Argentina's right of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. I have already had the opportunity of expressing this position of my country to you, Mr President, right from the beginning of the current phase of the conflict, and it has also been publicly disclosed by our foreign ministers.

At the same time I must express to you, Mr President of the brotherly Argentine nation, that the Uruguayan people and government have always viewed pressures of an economic nature as a form of aggression which is against national sovereignty. For this reason we understand perfectly the just feeling that inspires your people and government in view of the economic pressures exerted by third countries which intend to take advantage of the conflict instead of promoting the peaceful solution that international public opinion demands. We have taken due note of your statements that the sovereignty of your nation is not a subject for negotiation, a principle we greatly cherish, since it has been upheld by the Oriental Republic of Uruguay throughout the long and immutable tradition in this regard.

I cannot help expressing to you, Mr President, in this historical circumstance for the peace of our America and the world, the heartfelt desire and unrelinquishable hope of the government and people of my country that a solution to the current conflict will be found through peaceful means in the shortest term possible. The solidarity of the entire American continent should be committed to the success of this cause. By this, the American continent will make its best contribution to world peace.

BOMB THREAT AT ARGENTINE SCHOOL CAUSES CONFUSION

PY132124 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2110 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Montevideo, 13 Apr (TELAM) -- There was great confusion today in the downtown area around 1700 local time over the possibility that a bomb may have been planted at the Argentine school, across from the Foreign Ministry building.

Police and firemen cleared the area of students and teachers and traffic was detoured as far as three blocks away from the area, TELAM reporters said. It seems an anonymous caller announced that a powerful explosive device had been planted there.

6-YEAR ANTI-DRUG CAMPAIGN REVIEWED, PRAISED

FL151254 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1330 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 14 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Attorney General's Office should have eliminated 95 percent of the cultivation of marijuana before the end of the present administration, according to Deputy Attorney General Samuel Alba Leyva. The official, who is in charge of the standing campaign against narcotic traffic, also said that Mexico, formerly the springboard for "the drug mafia," has now become the country that applies the greatest resources to end this evil business.

During the first year of the present 6-year term, 269 kilograms of cocaine were seized and more than 23,000 marijuana fields and 47,000 poppy fields were destroyed. Now, almost at the end of this administration, only 14 kilos of cocaine have been seized and 14,000 marijuana and poppy fields have been destroyed in 1 year.

According to statistical data, from 1 December 1976 to 31 March 1982, 235,000 marijuana and poppy fields have been destroyed and 670 kilos of pure cocaine, thousands of tons of marijuana, hashish and seeds have been seized along with 50 million depressant and stimulant pills, plus 5,000 kilos of methaqualone.

With the "pilot plan," in which the army also participates, the Attorney General's Office has seized 8,000 weapons and 3,500 air, land and maritime vehicles, and has arrested 25,000 drug traffickers, 1,000 of whom were foreigners.

PSD CANDIDATE ENDORSED BY 'INDEPENDENT' GROUPS

FL151139 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1935 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Social Democratic Party leader Luis Sanchez Aguilar has announced that Manuel Moreno Sanchez' presidential candidacy was endorsed today by four independent political groups and 18 free trade unions. Sanchez Aguilar explained that these groups support Moreno Sanchez because they believe he can fight corruption.

He said that the representatives of the Liberal Party [Partido Liberal], Reformist Democratic Party [Partido Democrata Reformador], Independent National Peasant Party [Partido Campesino Nacional Independiente] and the National Revolutionary Coalition [Coalicion Nacional Revolucionaria], as well as the Free Working Trade Union [Sindicato de Obreros Libres], support Moreno Sanchez' candidacy because they feel it is well considered. Sanchez Aguilar said, in conclusion, that these groups will fight for changes in Mexican society.

COSTA RICA

EDEN PASTORA OPPOSES NICARAGUAN LEADERS

PA152023 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Statement by Eden Pastora, Commander "Cero," at press conference at unknown location in Costa Rica -- live]

[Excerpts] Gentlemen, I know the positive and negative consequences my remarks will entail. I take responsibility for all the positive and negative consequences. I am completely aware that this is where the revolution in Central America will be decided. I will be on guard to see that the revolution will not be distorted or betrayed. I declared this on 20 July 1979 at the Revolution Plaza in Managua, Nicaragua.

Historic circumstances assign responsibilities to men. These circumstances oblige me to come here and fulfill an obligation as a Sandinist and a Nicaraguan citizen.

When I was very young, I decided to become a revolutionary. I clearly understood that it was necessary to take up arms to overthrow the tyranny and gave up my medical studies in Guadalajara, Mexico. With the maturity of struggle I became convinced that only with the establishment of democracy and the elimination of exploitation and all injustices could peace be achieved.

Since I am from a working class family, I alternated my periods of armed struggle in the mountains with periods of work in livestock agriculture, commerce and fishing. It may well be this experience that gave me my firm conviction that guarantees and incentives for production and investment are the bases for economic development.

The despotism of the system which existed for more than 40 years awoke in me a strong dislike for arbitrary command and a love for individual freedom. These principles are the bases of my revolutionary ideals and I want to make it clear once and for all that I have never concerned myself with doctrinary slogans. However, since the victory, I have confirmed with sorrow what in my judgment are political and even moral digressions which endanger the revolutionary process and even the security of the Nicaraguan state. Complying with my duty, I pointed out to my superiors the risks to which such imprudences and efforts could expose the country. I did so with a sense of rectification and revolutionary loyalty.

Since I was not heeded, I considered it appropriate to leave the government to channel my revolutionary ideals by way of internationalism, as a continuation of Sandinism. (I made) this decision with deep sorrow and without bitterness. My dissidence and cooperation have been, are and will be within the revolution, to which I owe myself completely.

I have maintained silence, trusting that patriotism would prevail among the leaders of the revolution. After I opted for internationalism, my exhortations were never heard and in reply I was politically attacked by those whom I had considered my brothers.

Today, after 10 months of prudent silence, I am forced to break this silence to publicly declare my attitude toward the government's disaster. At the same time I want to let it be clearly established that I emphatically repudiate any aggressive action against my people and that I am prepared and ready to fight from my foxhole against any violation of my fatherland.

Nicaraguans who truly love their fatherland and want the success of a just revolution process see with satisfaction the peace initiative put forward by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo. I include myself among those Nicaraguans.

The peace of our people is aided to the extent to which we are truly nonaligned. There is no room for contradiction or ambiguity within Sandinism. The invasion of Vietnam is just as imperialistic as is the invasion of Afghanistan. The support for a fascist junta in El Salvador is just as imperialistic as is support for a totalitarian regime in Poland.

Our Sandinism cannot permit us to be dragged into the East-West conflict, since this is contrary to the national interests. Within this nationalistic policy, (?we know) that class exploitation and injustice are the roots of the tragedy which Central America is experiencing. These roots must be fought with determination. Today, as yesterday, the peoples have the obligation to liberate themselves from oppression and exploitation.

We must promote Central American fraternity by allowing each fraternal nation to find social transformation through its most appropriate and advantageous realities and interests. Under this concept, we aspire for our revolution to be truly Nicaraguan, just like the Mexican revolution is Mexican and the Cuban revolution is Cuban -- I pay homage to Cuba with my admiration. [Words indistinct] there are positive achievements which would enrich our revolution, but by preserving its genuine Nicaraguan character.

I am an internationalist because I am a free man and want to contribute to the liberation of all men. The complete detachment and dedication of Commander Ernesto Che Guevara are an inspiration for me. I am thankful for, as I am certain that the majority of my fellow citizens are also thankful for, the support of the internationalist companeros from Panama, Costa Rica and other fraternal nations, yesterday in war and today in the endangered peace.

At this moment I am interpreting the sentiments of the majority of the Nicaraguan people by stating that the time has come for us to be left alone by those who are not performing activities which strictly contribute to health and education. Because I love my people I will do honor to the ideal of Sandino by calling on all Nicaraguan people to take up a war footing as long as one foreign soldier remains on the fatherland's soil.

The ranks of the Sandinist peoples army and the Sandinist peoples militias are made up of men and women of honor and love and constitute the only guarantee that the revolution is irreversible. Today I appeal to that honor and love. The national economy, vital to the revolution, will enter a process of true recovery only if we create a political climate which stimulates production and investment in a system of mixed economy.

The only policy which generates internal and external peace is a policy in which the effective benefits of democracy can be enjoyed; partisan pluralism, free elections, strict respect for individuals rights, and the recovery of workers' rights.

Religious peace is not a simple statement. It must be a reality that is deeply respected. The revolution does not need to restrict freedom of the press, because if it does even the walls of the jails will become newspapers. Neither the constitution, the statutes providing rights and guarantees for Nicaraguan citizens, or the program of the government of national reconstruction are being fulfilled when -- in broad daylight or the dark of night -- seizures, expropriations and confiscations affect Somozists and anti-Somozists alike, revolutionaries and antirevolutionaries, the guilty and the innocent alike. Counterrevolutionaries and Marxist revolutionaries rub elbows in jail. The latter are in jail for the grave crime of interpreting Marx differently from their comrades who are in power.

I have seen that among my people there is unrest, anguish, fear, the bitterness of frustration and personal insecurity when they see our Miskito, Suma and Rama Indians persecuted, jailed or murdered without a press or radio which can denounce to the world this reign of terror on the Atlantic coast.

I make clear my disagreement with the leadership of the process by the National Directorate, since if this is continued, the people will have to pay a very high price, even possibly returning to the past, unless the armed people expel from power those whom the accusing and condemning finger of Sandino is pointing to as traitors and assassins. Long live the people's revolution! Long live Nicaragua! Long live freedom! Long live Sandino! Free fatherland or death!

News Conference Remarks

PA152040 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Report by William Cespedes]

[Text] Commander Eden Pastora has harshly criticized the members of the National Directorate of the FSLN. He accused them of living like bourgeois and like the Nicaraguan generals of the past. He said that this is an affront to and a complete betrayal of the Nicaraguan people. He also noted the danger of the existence of Soviet tanks in Nicaraguan territory and other measures, as well as some actions which have not been implemented 3 years after the triumph of the revolution, directly harming the Nicaraguan people. Citing a saying by General Torrijos about imperialism -- that one can play with the chain but never touch the monkey, because he is dangerous --Pastora said that Sandinism is playing with the monkey and that this can bring serious and harsh difficulties to the Nicaraguan people. Let us hear some parts of the press conference that Commander Cero began at 1100 somewhere in San Jose, where he is still answering the questions of almost 100 national and foreign newsmen. Commander Cero (?noted) all the behavior of the members of the FSLN National Directorate, that is, the nine commanders who rule Nicaragua.

[Begin recording] [Pastora] They (?defined) themselves with their actions, their conduct, their words. Commander Tomas Borge admitted this to Carlos Andres [Perez, former president of Venezuela]. The statements of Commander Humberto Ortega besides [passage indistinct]. We are preparing or we are going to prepare in the north, south, Atlantic, Pacific and internal front. The first thing is to send this message to the Nicaraguan people. [passage indistinct] that we are going to struggle against a force that is foreign to our character, foreign to Nicaraguans. That is what we have to make clear to the Nicaraguan people. We are also going to struggle against U.S. imperialism if it does not stop its ships, if it does not stop its actions of planning, if it does not stop that aggression which it [words indistinct]. The problems of Nicaragua belong to the Nicaraguans, and no one should meddle.

(?The Nicaraguan people) and the whole world knows I am a revolutionary and Sandinist. How am I going to participate with the counterrevolutionaries? Furthermore, if we meet them inside, I will shoot the counterrevolutionaries. I will be clear, it is very difficult to maintain faith [words indistinct] fascists are all those in a minority who forcefully repress a majority. That is my interpretation. [words indistinct]

I was not a supporter of that situation in El Salvador because political and military conditions in El Salvador were not right. Now in certain areas I agree with the leftists and in certain areas I agree with the rightists. That is a truth, a revolutionary truth [words indistinct] that is the way I am, and if you accept and support me like this [words indistinct]. When I refer to the imperialists who support the Salvadornan junta I am not referring to the parties [passage indistinct] in Salvadoran internal politics, the extreme rightists definitely compromised Duarte. [words indistinct]

[Words indistinct] is endangering, the Nicaraguan state security is endangering the lives of Nicaraguans with its policy. It is even endangering the [word indistinct] (?by having) taken those tanks.

Now what is the National Directorate going to do when imperialist tells it; either (?get rid) of those tanks or I will invade you? What will the National Directorate do if imperialism tells it; either reduce the number of Cuban military advisers or I will invade you? Because to speak of imperialism [words indistinct]. I have thought that the revolution is essentially political [words indistinct] those people with the (?60,000 or 70,000) rifles that we had would be able to kick out any foreign force that was not imperialism, because in the face of imperialist strength we cannot do anything. Che said in his writings: [Passage indistinct] our success lies in not letting imperialism move from where it is, that it not move, he said, because if it moves against us it will crush us. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Those were the remarks of Eden Pastora when he was referring to the behavior of the FSLN National Directorate, which he harshly criticized for not implementing in 3 years a number of social measures and legal changes for the operation of the political parties, and for not calling elections.

Eden Pastora said that one of the more serious mistakes of the nine Nicaraguan commanders is that each of them wants to be another Fidel but that all nine together do not even make half a Fidel. They want to make the Nicaraguan revolution in the Cuban style, and the truth is that each revolution is different. He criticized the fact that immediately after the victory, each of the commanders took over the luxury cars, mansions and facilities used by Somoza's generals. He admitted that he lived in one of those mansions for 2 years but that he worked to return to a more modest home because he thought it was not just that while the people were hungry and were struggling to survive, nine commanders and some who had never fired a single shot during the fight against Somoza were living like the biggest oligarchs in the world.

Commander Eden Pastora admitted that he has met with President-elect Luis Alberto Monge, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo and former Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey. Nevertheless, he said that he had not requested aid for the plan that he made known today, to try to give the Nicaraguan people what they really sought with the Sandinist revolution. He said that he has not yet begun that struggle; that he is only opening fire. Let us hear the remarks of Commander Eden Pastora:

[Begin recording] [Pastora] I have not begun it. I will begin it. I will go where I am permitted to move and where it is necessary to move for the freedom of the people. I have spoken with Costa Rican President-elect Luis Alberto Monge. We are friends and I wanted to greet him the same as Costa Rican President Carazo Odio and the same as several friends such as Johnny Echeverria. He is a man who helped us a lot.

[Question] (?Did you request their) cooperation?

[Answer] We did not talk about this. I am right now opening fire politically and we will subsequently talk about these things if it is necessary. If he [not further identified] is willing, if his friendship with the commanders of the revolution permits him. I do not know. That is up to him. That is the situation. I am not going to pay anyone to send this message. I do not have money. The Nicaraguan people do not have the money to be carrying out these campaigns for or against. I leave this (?pressure) on the Sandinist people's revolution in the hands of the honest men who love freedom, who understand the situation of this people, who will not have to be paid to make public this denunciation and who will make public the truth, like I said, the revolutionary truth.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] The neighbors did not know I was in that house and they saw a man with sunglasses and a hat accompanied by other men quickly leave the house. [Words indistinct] tense in this clandestinity and this situation of struggle.

The neighbors thought these men were mysterious and since they are good informers, they reported this to the OIJ [Judicial Investigations Organization] and the OIJ fell on us. [laughter] [end recording]

This was how Commander Cero recounted details of the meetings he has held with President-elect Luis Alberto Monge, President Rodrigo Carazo and the former public security minister and the incident this morning when the OIJ raided the house where his wife lives in San Jose.

EDEN PASTORA'S RESIDENCE RAIDED BY POLICE

PA151658 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1635 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] The news conference announced by Eden Pastora has not been carried out due to the fact that his residence has just been raided by the police. This has created a very serious situation as local reporters and foreign correspondents were waiting for Eden Pastora at a place which cannot be revealed to the public. We are trying to obtain as much information as possible concerning this confusing situation.

Earlier, it had been reported that the newsmen were going to be taken on a bus to somewhere near the Nicaraguan border. A large number of reporters and photographers were preparing for the news conference. Our reporters were ready in case the conference could be transmitted directly to the public. The information we have just received from our reporters, however, merely states that the residence of Eden Pastora was raided, and we cannot transmit anything.

That was all the information we were able to obtain. We are sending our reporters to the Public Security Ministry and the OIJ in efforts to learn who actually raided the residence and the reasons for doing so.

Police Deny Raid

PA151711 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1659 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] The Judicial Investigation Organization (OIJ) has just officially reported that its members have not raided Eden Pastora's home. It is not known if Sandinist groups or Costa Rican Government units raided Eden Pastora's home. Our reporters have been sent to places where Eden Pastora might be found. Apparently he had left for a press conference and was not at home when the raid took place.

RESIDENTS CLAIM SANDINISTS INVADE LOS CHILES

PA142232 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 6 Apr 82 p 4A

[By Carlos Hernandez, correspondent in San Carlos]

[Text] Residents of Cristo Rey de Los Chiles charged yesterday in Ciudad Quesada that a patrol of Sandinist soldiers raided their village on Saturday and Sunday. Col Rolando Francis, rural police chief, said yesterday afternoon that the corps would investigate the case. Public Security Minister Harry Wohlstein did not know the details of the incident and asked Colonel Francis to investigate.

The Facts

According to the residents, eight heavily armed Sandinist soldiers carrying modern radio communications equipment marched into the town at 1600 on Saturday. The town is located 15 km inside Costa Rican territory. The invaders said that they were searching for deserters from the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) and for anti-Sandinists. Because of their action, the members of some 20 area families decided to flee to the mountains. They returned to their homes the next day, after the patrol left the town.

The Sandinists left early Sunday morning and took two Nicaraguans with them as prisoners. The townspeople were so alarmed that even yesterday they refused to sleep in their homes, for fear that the Sandinists might return.

It was also reported that on Saturday evening, one resident went to the rural police post at Los Chiles to report what had happened, but no attempt was made to verify the report because of a lack of personnel. Colonel Francis acknowledged this and said that they were getting ready to leave early today in order to investigate. The report was disclosed hours after Col Rafael Artavia Jaramillo reported in San Jose, after touring towns near Santa Cecilia, that the entire border region was calm.

He said that during the past week he and a contingent of civil guards had toured the towns of Santa Cecilia, Armenia, Inocentes, Los Angeles, San Antonio, San Cristobal, Brasilia, El Chingo, La Virgen and Verdun, and that the local townspeople had told him that everything was normal. According to Artavia, the townspeople are very calm. He did not observe great Sandinist military activity in the area, although reports from Los Chiles and Upala cla'm that vigilance has been increased.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS ARGENTINA, URGES TALKS

PA150445 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0049 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] San Jose, 14 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The Costa Rican Government affirmed today that it recognizes Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands and urged Great Britain and Argentina to resolve their conflict through dialogue and negotiations. In a communique issued this afternoon, the government notes that Costa Rica, "a peaceful country by tradition and by nature, rejects all acts of violence. Therefore, the Costa Rican Government cannot accept territory being reclaimed by force."

"The moment has arrived in which Great Britain should pull out of the Malvinas, an act which should be accomplished through peaceful means," added the Costa Rican Government. Finally, the communique states that Costa Rica has asked the OAS to offer "its mediation and its good offices" in the dispute between Great Britain and Argentina over the Malvinas.

EL SALVADOR

FMLN SAYS ARMY REEQUIPPING WITH M-16 RIFLES

PA151350 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] A report of the Salvadoran guerrillas' military intelligence has indicated that the Salvadoran Army is receiving new military supplies, especially U.S. made M-16 rifles. An FMLN report stated that the Salvadoran Army is planning to equip all its soldiers in the next few months with M-16 rifles instead of the German-made G-3 rifles.

GUATEMALA

NICARAGUA, MALTA RECOGNIZE NEW GOVERNMENT

PA150412 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0207 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 14 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaragua and Malta today joined the countries that have officially recognized the Guatemalan military government, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Alfonso Alonso Lima announced today. Nicaragua and Malta increase to 31 the number of countries which have recognized the new Guatemalan Government that overthrew Gen Romeo Lucas' government on 23 March.

HONDURAS

U.S. SAID DIRECTING ANTI-NICARAGUAN ACTIONS

PA151505 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] The magazine SOBERANIA, which is published in Managua, has reported that Nestor Sanchez, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of defense for inter-American affairs, is directing U.S. military operations against Nicaragua and the rest of Central America. The mouthpiece of the Central American anti-imperialist tribunal says that Sanchez has his operations center in Honduras, where he plans aggressions against Nicaragua.

The magazine adds that Sanchez was chosen for this job because he spent more than 10 years fighting revolutionary movements in Central America as a member of the Central Intelligence Agency, CIA. Meanwhile, the professional association for the improvement of teachings in Honduras has reported the collaborations of Honduran soldiers with groups of Somozists in Gracias a Dios Department on the border with Nicaragua.

COHEP LEADER VIEWS RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA

PA142020 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 7 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] Nobody of sound mind wants to invest if there is the chance of a confrontation with Nicaragua, the president of COHEP [Honduran Private Enterprise Council] has said.

Some say this statement is a fairy tale. Others disagree. In any case, when Fernando Lardizabal assures us that "nobody of sound mind wants to invest if there is the chance of a confrontation with Nicaragua," then this must be taken into consideration, because he is chief of Honduran and Central American private enterprise.

TIEMPO held a brief interview with Engineer Lardizabal concerning the tense Honduran-Nicaraguan situation being closely watched the world over.

[Question] What do you think of the drastic confrontation between Honduras and Nicaragua?

[Answer] "My personal opinion is that the more the world links us to brushfire problems, the slimmer our chances of foreign investment in our country... Nobody of sound mind wants to invest if there is the chance of an armed confrontation with Nicaragua. We already have the precedent of the so-called '100-hour war' with El Salvador, which was a regrettable experience."

[Question] What would you recommend to ease the situation?

[Answer] "I don't have the answer, but I believe we should avail ourselves of a great capacity to negotiate and insist in maintaining our neutrality, to avoid getting involved in such a dramatic situation. We must remember, however, that there are powerful interests involved in this matter."

[Question] Does this mean we are being manipulated?

[Answer] "We are not manipulated, but we find ourselves in the midst of the problem and there are powerful forces surrounding it."

[Question] As leader of the private sector, do you believe Honduras can coexist with Nicaragua?

[Answer] "If the Nicaraguan system is radicalized internally, then we can coexist, but if it should pass on to our countries, then it will become a serious problem -- which, in fact, could be the case now."

[Question] Is there specific, real proof that Nicaragua is "exporting" its revolution?

[Answer] "Neither is there proof that it is not doing so. And as for the Somozist groups coming to the common border with Honduras, during Somoza's time nobody ever said anything about the presence of Sandinists in our territory and their activities to overthrow the Government of Nicaragua."

[Question] Is that an excuse?

[Answer] "It is not an excuse, but it is a justification."

[Question] Could the nation's economy resist the activities of a war?

[Answer] "In fact, we cannot even resist a prewar situation, much less an actual war."

[Question] Do you believe it advisable for the two governments to moderate their language when discussing common problems?

[Answer] "All governments should practice moderation in their discussions. Such is the case of Argentina, now close to a conflagration with England, and nobody can benefit from it."

COMMENTATOR URGES RESPONSE TO MISKITOS' NEEDS

PA150401 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Commentary by Rodrigo Wong Arevalo]

[Excerpts] The recent Sandinist attacks on the Honduran Mosquitia has served as a reminder that the Mosquitia exists and that it is a part of our country which is inhabited by men of flesh and blood like us, having the same needs. The only difference is that they have been the victims of the most outrageous neglect on the part of our authorities.

Now that the Honduran Mosquitia is facing the threats of the Sandinist attacks, we start to realize that the Honduran Mosquitia exists. Despite this situation, I have not seen one newspaper or radio station take any interest on the problems of the Mosquitia.

For the Honduran Governments of yesterday and today the Miskitos have been fifth-rate citizens. They know that the Miskitos exist, but that is as much as they care. With the Sandinist attacks on the Honduran Mosquitia, at least we have a reason to start worrying about the Mosquitia and the Miskitos. This is certainly not the best reason to start worrying about Miskitos and Mosquitia, which is a region offering great possibilities for those who wish to invest in the country's economic development.

Although we do not expect that investors will rush to develop the Mosquitia, we do urge the government to do something immediately in response to the most urgent needs of the Hondurans who live in that region. We must not overlook the fact that the Nicaraguan Sandinist Government is at this moment making every effort to gain the confidence of Nicaragua's Miskito population. The Nicaraguan Sandinist Government is aiding and indoctrinating the Miskito population in the language they understand, which is to take care of their most urgent needs. Meanwhile in Honduras we continue to ignore the Miskito population.

What plans does the Liberal Party government have for incorporating the Honduran Miskitos into Honduran society? There has not been one government in this country that has done anything for the Miskito population in Honduras. All the governments we have had think only of the capital and the country's main cities, but not in the least about the Mosquitia territory. The Honduran authorities have never done anything for the Miskito population. But it is not only the government that has failed in this respect; the Hondurans who live in the capital, cities and towns have the same attitude as our governments regarding the Mosquitia. All we seem to know about that territory is that it is populated by darkskinned people and that recently it has been the site of border clashes where the Sandinists are fighting counterrevolutionaries.

Taking into consideration the current situation, I suggest that the Honduran Government start doing something as soon as possible. I would like to see the president of the republic take a trip to that region, but not just a sightseeing pleasure trip, a real fact-finding trip, to learn the most urgent needs of the Honduran Miskitos and start doing something to respond to those needs.

Mr President, the bells are tolling in Nicaragua and unless we Hondurans do something, the bells will be tolling for us. As it is, we still have time to incorporate the Miskitos. If we do not, we can only blame ourselves when they rebel against their own country and its authorities.

NICARAGUA

FSLN COMMUNIQUE RESPONDS TO PASTORA'S CHARGES

PA160357 Paris AFP in Spanish 0334 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Managua, 15 Apr (AFP) -- The FSLN tonight accused former Sandinist Commander Eden Pastora of "using the same arguments as the Reagan administration to attack the Nicaraguan revolutionary process."

Pastora stated today in Costa Rica that the FSLN commanders "live in mansions and use Mercedes Benz, just as the oligarchs of former Somozism did." He announced that he would "expel them with bullets," and also labeled them "traitors to the Sandinist revolutionary thinking."

The FSLN Directorate released a communique tonight referring to the statements made by the Commander "Cero," which were broadcast live in Costa Rica and Honduras. The communique indicates that "in his appearance, Pastora, making use of the name of our heroes and martyrs of the history of struggle of our peoples and vanguard, the FSLN, repeats the assertions which the Reagan administration uses in an attempt to destabilize, isolate and attack our peoples' revolution."

"Our peoples," it adds, "worthy heirs of Sandino, will learn about Pastora's statement tomorrow through the international press agency dispatches and they will be able to judge his attitude."

The FSLN National Directorate concluded by announcing that "in its next regular session it will discuss the problem generated by Pastora's charges and will respond to these, to give our peoples the background necessary to confront this new form of aggression against our Sandinist revolution."

BARRICADA CALLS U.S. DESTROYER PRESENCE 'AGGRESSION'

PA151510 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1435 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Managua, 15 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The Sandinist newspaper BARRICADA today reports that the U.S. destroyer "USS Coontz" has been navigating in Nicaraguan Atlantic waters since Monday. The presence of the destroyer was detected on Monday by a Nicaraguan fishing vessel as it was sailing 25 miles east of Isla del Maiz.

The newspaper added that the U.S. vessel was subsequently seen by another fishing boat closer to the Nicaraguan coast, exactly 31 miles east of El Bluff. BARRICADA reported that the destroyer is 156 meters long and 15.9 wide, is armed with 40 missiles and yesterday got even closer to the coast.

The Nicaraguan Coast Guard vessel "El Tayacan" was in the area and was 2 miles away from the U.S. destroyer. The events were immediately reported to U.S. Ambassador to Nicaragua Anthony Quainton, who replied to the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry that it was "a routine patrol" in the zone.

Nevertheless, the Foreign Ministry told Ambassador Quainton that the Sandinist government considered the action "an unfriendly act."

According to BARRICADA, the destroyer has two missile launchers, one 12.7 mm cannon and one 5-inch cannon. It is equipped with sonar and radar and a helicopter can land on its stern. Its crew is 357 men. The Sandinist newspaper termed the presence of the destroyer another U.S. aggression against Nicaragua.

SPANISH PARLIAMENT MEMBERS ARRIVE ON VISIT

PA151349 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] A Spanish parliament delegation arrived in our country yesterday, motivated by the difficult situation which Central America is experiencing. The delegation is composed of members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Spanish Cortes and will stay in Nicaragua for 2 days to meet with the principal leaders of the revolutionary process. The pluralist Spanish parliament delegation represents the principal political forces of that country. Ignacio Camunas, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Congress of Deputies, member of the Union of the Democratic Center UCD; Miguel Angel Martinez, member of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, PSOE, and Carlos Sentis, member of the UCD, both vice chairmen of the Foreign Affairs Committee; Jaime Ballesteros, deputy Catalonia minority; and Andoni Monforte, from the Basque Nationalist Party are the members of the visiting delegation.

On arrival yesterday at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport, the deputies said that their parties are struggling for noninterference in Central America, and that their visit will also cover Panama, El Salvador and Mexico. Concerning the objectives of his visit to the country, Miguel Angel Martinez said:

[Begin recording] What is important is that you all understand and that the Nicaraguan people understand why we have come here. This visit is not a coincidence; it is based on the initiative of certain groups and is in reply to a very specific concern of the Spanish people. We have come here to speak with the principal leaders of the country so that they will formally brief us on the threats to which you have referred -- based on the information which we receive here and the information which we have already received today from President Royo, a great friend of the Nicaraguan people; and the information which we will receive from President Lopez Portillo, whom we are going to see in Mexico; and, well, information obtained from different forces of El Salvador whom we are going to see in El Salvador, as well as outside of El Salvador. We have also seen Monsignor Rivera in Panama and we are undoubtedly going to see Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, leaders in Mexico -- [words indistinct] the first-hand impression or opinion we obtain after extensively talks with the representatives of the government of the Sandinist Front here in Managua.

[Question] How long will you stay here?

[Answer] Unfortunately only 2 days, because we have 10 days to travel to visit five countries. [end recording]

Talks With Leaders

PA151418 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] The Spanish congressional delegation visiting Nicaragua today met with Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Sandinist National Reconstruction Junta. In order to complete their contacts with Nicaraguan leaders, the Spanish congressmen also met with Commander Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the FSLN Political Commission. Yesterday afternoon the congressmen met with all the members of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise. The Spanish congressmen have been in Nicaragua since Monday when they arrived from Panama on a factfinding and good will tour.

The Spanish group, headed by Ignacio Camunas, member of the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD], also met with representatives of the base communities of the Catholic Church headed by Monsignor (Jose Arias Caldera), parish priest of two churches in Managua. They also received information from responsible officials of the social, health and economic sector programs. The visiting congressmen said that they came to Nicaragua to express the general sentiments of Spanish policy toward Central America, which consists of respect for the countries of this region.

Camunas added that in Spain there is great interest in having the various peace proposals bring about the pacification and necessary climate of coexistence among the Central American peoples. The Spanish congressmen will continue their tour today, leaving for El Salvador.

BORDER POST ATTACKED FROM HONDURAS 14 APRIL

PA151435 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] We have just been informed that the border post of (El Cuadro) has been attacked from the Honduran side. The attack took place at 0635 and included rifle, grenade and mortar fire. The post is 6 km north of Somotillo. There were no casualties among the FSLN troops. The companero border guards did not answer this new and evident provocation which came from the Honduran side of the border and is another attempt to create conflict between the two countries. Meanwhile, the Defense Ministry has already advised the Foreign Ministry of this new attack so that it can take appropriate measures.

ROBELO, DREYFUS STATEMENTS IN CANADA CRITICIZED

PA151351 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Continuing with the campaign of slander and defamation against the Sandinist people's revolution, Alfonso Robelo and Enrique Dreyfus made unpatriotic statements on Canadian television. In view of the critical times that the Nicaraguan people are currently experiencing, due to the aggressive threats issued by Yankee imperialism, Robelo's and Dreyfus' statements have elicited the repudiation and indignation of the Sandinist people.

Companero (Alberto Gallegos), secretary general of the Augusto Cesar Sandino Foundation, the institution that channels international aid for our country's reconstruction , was in Canada last week in search of aid, solidarity and support for our revolutionary process. Gallegos heard their statements and [words indistinct].

Companero (Gallegos') comments on his trip to Canada: [Begin recording] They were very interested in continued support for the Sandinist people's revolution and its social aid programs. They said that Nicaragua is a source of hope for the peoples of Latin America and the world and that they are willing to defend it. They also told me that the Nicaraguan people are not alone because there are friendly peoples willing to defend them.

One of the most important results of this visit was the meeting held with the [word indistinct] democratic party (and with the) representatives of the provincial Manitoba Government, who promised to promote directly, through their political positions, the local government's financial-support programs for Nicaragua. They also offered to [words indistinct].

[Question] What do these people, who have expressed their solidarity [words indistinct] think of our revolutionary concepts?

[Answer] Doubtless, the information released there is completely tendentious and seeks to lessen the value of all Sandinist Front efforts. Fortunately, the Canadian people's disposition is completely favorable to the revolutionary process. Most of them were indignant over the unpatriotic statements made at this critical time on Canadian television by Dreyfus and Robelo.

Robelo said that he felt threatened and that it was impossible for him to leave the country. Fortunately, I was able to deny this assertion, since by sheer coincidence, the day I left for Canada he was on his way to Washington in the same plane.

For his part, Dreyfus said that Nicaragua was headed for totalitarianism and that the private sector grouped in his organization will not invest a single cent until the revolutionary government offers clear guarantees of its intentions. I think this attitude (?did not do any damage, but) played along with Yankee imperialism. At least in (?that place) this attitude did not succeed as expected.

Undoubtedly, these statements [words indistinct] longer than expected, contributing somewhat [words indistinct] to our peaceful efforts to obtain financing for the heroic Nicaraguan people. [end recording]

CORDOVA RIVAS ARRIVES IN MOSCOW ON WAY TO DPRK

PA151345 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] A Nicaraguan delegation headed by Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Junta of the National Reconstruction Government, arrived at the Moscow airport yesterday. From Moscow, the delegation will be leaving for the DPRK to attend the celebration of the 70th birthday of President Kim Il-song.

Corodova Rivas and the delegation were met in Moscow by (?Valentin Makeyev), deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, (Vladimir Castimirov), director of the first Latin America Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, and Companero Jacinto Suarez, Nicaraguan ambassador to the USSR.

HEALTH MINISTRY TO SIGN AGREEMENT WITH USSR

PA150340 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Deputy Health Minister Dr (Joaquin Solis Frias) left yesterday for Moscow to sign a cooperation agreement between Nicaragua and the USSR. The agreement will define the technical and human resources aid that is to be established between the health ministries of the two countries.

Dr (Solis Frias), who represents the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, will stay in the USSR for 3 days. From there he will go on to the FRG to negotiate more aid in the health area.

ANNOUNCEMENT ON MAY DAY PARADE, STAGING AREA

FL151418 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1310 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] The May Day fighting people's march will begin at 0900 hours at the Plaza de la Revolucion, it was announced at a meeting held at the provincial party committee main offices in Havana City. The meeting, chaired by Julio Camacho Aguilera and Roberto Veiga, member and alternate member, respectively, of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo, was attended by provincial party leaders as well as leaders of mass and political orgnizations, of the state and of the 15 municipalities of the capital.

Camacho Aguilera stated that each year May Day must be celebrated with the joy of the people in power, and that Havana City will be a worthy representative of the country's workers. During the meeting it was announced that the parading area will include Zapata Street and Rancho Boyeros Avenue and Zapata Street and Paseo Avenue will be the staging areas, where the workers' blocs will form beginning at 0700 hours.

JOSE MARTI ORDER AWARDED TO KIM IL-SONG

FL151219 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] The Council of State of the Republic of Cuba has awarded the Jose Marti National Order to Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK. The Jose Marti National Order is awarded to Kim Il-song for his prominent role in his people's liberation struggle and at the head of the party and state in building socialism in his fatherland. The award is also conferred for his personal activity in behalf of the development of fraternal relations between the peoples of Cuba and Korea and on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

FURTHER ON MARCHAIS-CASTRO JOINT DECLARATION

PA152251 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] U.S. imperialism's campaign of slander and threats against Cuba is intended to distract world attention from Washington's permanent interference in Central American internal matters. This point is included in a joint declaration signed on Monday in Havana by Cuban leader Fidel Castro and secretary general of the French Communist Party, Georges Marchais, before Marchais ended his visit to Cuba.

The document reiterates that the spirit of struggle and resistance of freedom fights characterized the people's actions in this region long before the triumph of the Cuban revolution.

The communique states that the French and Mexican statement as well as the Mexican and Nicaraguan peace proposal are positive contributions toward reestablishing peace, justice and freedom in Central America.

Marchais and Fidel Castro agree that as long as the drama of poverty, hunger, disease and ignorance suffered by a large majority of humankind is not solved, with the implementation of economic relations based on equality and justice, progress toward achievement of a just and enduring peace will be limited.

Georges Marchais reiterated the deep ties that unite the French communists with Cuba in face of U.S. imperialism's growing hostility.

Fidel Castro thanked the French Communist Party for its active solidarity with the Cuban revolution. He hailed the political changes in France and noted the role played by this political organization in the social life of that country.

Marchais left Havana yesterday afternoon. Fidel Castro accompanied him to the airport.

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA

PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH REAGAN

FL151651 Bridgetown CANA in English 1551 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, 15 April (CANA) -- Antigua and Barbuda's prime minister, Vere Bird has said that Washington's proposed Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) is a move in the right direction, but a number of details still had to be resolved. In his first public comment since meeting with United States President Ronald Reagan last Thursday in neighbouring Barbados, he said the 10 million dollars (U.S.) in economic aid allocated by the U.S. to eastern Caribbean countries during this financial year was insufficient. He suggested that an improvement in the allocation could make the way clear for a peaceful, stable and prosperous Caribbean.

He said that Antigua recognised that the initiative would go further than any previous effort by a United States administration in addressing the needs of Caribbean Basin countries. But, he said, as far as official development assistance was concerned, it was no secret that east Caribbean states would have liked more supplemental assistance than has been proposed for the region by the U.S. this year.

Of the 350 million dollar (U.S.) supplemental allocation for 1982, 50 million dollars will go to Jamaica, 10 million each for eastern Caribbean and Belize, and the rest mostly to Central American states. The American CBI proposals also include free trade access to the U.S. market for all regional goods, except clothing and textiles, over a 12 year period and tax incentives for U.S. businesses to invest in the area.

Mr Bird said he was convinced that the U.S. President had received a clear indication of the Caribbean's developmental problems during his four day visit to Barbados last week when he met with leaders from Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, St Vincent and St Kitts-Nevis. He said Mr Reagan indicated during his talks with Caribbean leaders that his administration would review the CBI.

Bird said the U.S. leader also hinted that the region's developmental problems would be seriously examined. He said regional government heads had accepted the President's word and were now expecting U.S. officials to follow through with direct bilateral discussions with the respective leaders on their countries' developmental requirements.

GRENADA

DELEGATION FORMALLY PROTESTS EXCLUSION FROM CBI

FL160020 Bridgetown CANA in English 2243 GMT 15 Apr 82

[by George Worme]

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 15 Apr (CANA) -- Grenada, where the leftist New Jewel Movement (NJM), seized power just over three years ago, has officially protested to Washington over its exclusion from the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) announced recently by the United States to aid the economies of Caribbean and Latin American countries, deputy minister of finance and trade, Lynden Ramdhanny, has said. "We proposed that the CBI should adhere to the principle that no potential recipient should be excluded from the benefits of the CBI on the basis of political or ideological consideration," he said.

The official reaction from Grenada was made when a joint delegation from the government and the Grenada Chamber of Commerce and Industry visited Washington to meet with U.S. congressmen to outline the country's position on the aid programme.

Mr Reagan had indicated that Grenada, which has close ties with Communist Cuba would be excluded from the aid package.

According to Mr Ramdhanny, head of the delegation, Grenada, while it welcomed the granting of duty-free entry to regional products into the United States, was unhappy with the lack of regional development assistance contained in the package. Mr Ramdhanny told reporters that the delegation raised its concern over the fact that little assistance was provided in the aid programme for the smaller states of the Caribbean Basin and that the bulk of the assistance was earmarked for El Salvador and three other countries in the area.

"We made our position clear that we reject any attempt to divide the Caribbean family, and we rejected attempts to give arms and ammunition instead of genuine developmental resources," he said. Mr Ramdhanny said the delegation also told the U.S. Congressmen that Grenada would welcome any "positive action" by the United States to assist Caribbean states "to reach a critical take-off point in their development process."

He said too that the mission, which included David Minors, president of the Chamber of Commerce, outlined a number of proposals which they believed could make the U.S. aid programmes more meaningful. "We proposed that existing regional institutions should be examined with a view to utilising their facilities as far as possible in the implementation of the CBI or in the dispersement of resources and funds," he said.

"We also proposed that the Caribbean Basin Initiative should encourage joint ventures between foreign interests and local private interests, and at the same time wherever possible joint ventures should also be encouraged between foreign and private interests and governments.

"We proposed also that there is definitely a need for official development assistance since it is vital particularly if our infrastructural capacity is to develop, and in so doing allow all private sector interests to reach their full developmental potential. "We finally called for a substantial increase in the overall quantum of aid made available through the CBI," Mr Ramdhanny said.

VISITING CANADIAN OFFICIAL ON BISHOP'S REMARKS

FL152005 Bridgetown CANA in English 1910 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 15 Apr (CANA) -- A senior official of the Canadian Government today denied suggestions by Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop that Canada has withdrawn from the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) -- a multilateral trade and aid plan to spur regional development.

Addressing a rally on March 13, Bishop said Ronald Reagan's CBI plan was the biggest "confidence game" of the century, that it is a prostitution of the original CBI idea discussed by Mexico, Canada, Venezuela and the United States and that as a result these other countries were no longer associated with the initiative.

But R.V. Gorham, assistant under-secretary of state for external affairs in the Canadian Government responsible for Caribbean and Latin America, said in St Georges today there must be some misunderstanding on the part of Bishop in this connection. "Canada certainly has not withdrawn from the CBI, Gorham said, "and I am not aware that Venezuela, Mexico or Colombia have withdrawn."

"We attended the meeting in New York," he said, "and agreed with the other foreign ministers, as stated in the communique, that we would meet again as foreign ministers in Caracas, probably in the very early part of August." Gorham said the Caracas meeting will review developments of the CBI, and he hoped, that by that time the United States Congress would have approved the Reagan administration's economic proposals.

Gorham also refuted the charge that the United States was allocating a large percentage of its CBI funds for military aid, especially for El Salvador. "The Americans have a number of budgets," he said, "and one is for economic development assistance for the Caribbean region, that is the CBI proposal. They also have military aid budgets for many countries of the world, including El Salvador. They have made no secret of that, but that is totally separate and distinct from what they are doing in terms of economic development assistance," Gorham said.

The Canadian official said however that, prior to Reagan's February 24 address to the Organisation of American States, outlining the economic proposals, Canada, based on reports that the speech would have had a heavy content relating to security matters, had expressed her concern that that could be contradictory to the principles of the CBI. "But we were satisfied that the comments relating to the CBI in that speech, and the subsequent CBI proposals presented to Congress, are fully in accord with the concepts laid down for the initiatives," he added.

Gorham, who is on a familiarisation tour of the eastern Caribbean, arrived here yesterday with Alan Roger, Canadian High Commissioner to Grenada, stationed in Barbados. They leave for Barbados tomorrow.

HAVANA NOTES NICARAGUAN INTERVIEW OF BISHOP

FL151937 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has assured that if the United States intervenes in Nicaragua or in any part of Central America it will provoke serious repercussions in the area. In an interview granted to the Nicaraguan magazine SOBERANIA, the Grenadian chief of state said: I am convinced that the majority of the countries in the region wish to have a peaceful and progressive development and the right to pick their own destiny.

He said elsewhere, that the problems in El Salvador will never be resolved if the Pentagon continues to support the Christian Democratic military regime. We believe, Bishop said, that the revolution has gained too much ground to be satisfied with reforms and the people will continue fighting until they attain the right to self government.

Bishop recalled how, in the decade of the 60's there were explosive situations in all of the Caribbean aimed at attaining better living conditions, and against repression, unemployment and poverty. After pointing out that the same conditions persist, the Grenadian leader said that if the United State's wants to avoid that, it must stop the plunder being perpetrated by international corporations, the military aggressions and the maneuvers against the Caribbean countries.

CUBAN ENVOY DISCUSSES NEW AIRPORT, FUTURE USE

FL151223 Bridgetown CANA in English 1006 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 15 April (CANA) -- Julian Torres Rizo, the Cuban ambassador to Grenada, has accused the United States of using the construction of Grenada's international airport in the south of the island as an excuse to sell arms to other countries. Mr Rizo told reporters here that a number of F-16 planes sold to Venezuela recently by the United States were provided under the pretext that the airport being built in Grenada with substantial Cuban assistance would pose a threat to neighbouring states.

The United States has charged that the airport, which is expected to come on stream later in the year, with night-landing facilities, would be used by Cuba, which has close ties with Grenada, to facilitate its military exploits in Africa.

Questioned on whether Cuba would consider using the airport as a transhipment point for Cuban troops en route to Angola, Mr Rizo said he could not speculate on the future possibilities. He declared that the airport is being built to develop Grenada's tourism and said "it is more practical to talk about facts than to talks about the future."